The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3682. NEW-YORK, MONDAY JULY, 13, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE EXPECTED BATTLE.

Our Whole Line Ordered to Advance Yesterday.

The Rebels Driven Out of Hagerstown.

Firing Heard Between Williamsport and Hagerstown.

Nothing but Skirmishing on Saturday.

The Enemy Moving Up a Pontoon Train and Ammunition Train from the Virginia Side.

Another Heavy Rain and a Further Rise in the Potomac.

Reported Capture of the Rebel Gen. Stuart.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM ANTIETAM.

ANTIETAM RIVER, Sunday, July 12—8 A. M.,
Vid FREDERICK, Sunday, July 12.

Our whole line is ordered to advance to-day, and unless the enemy retire, there will be more or less fighting before night. There was only slight skirmishing yesterday. The enemy held his picket's line very tenaciously, as though concealing some strong position behind it.

These are well grounded *fears* that the river may become fordable in a day or two. It had fallen considerable at Shepperdstown yesterday, and was still rapidly seceeding. A scout from Winchester, yesterday, reports the enemy moving another pontoon train, and a train of ammunition, to Williamsport. There is a prospect of more rain to-day, however.

L. L. CKOUNSE.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM GREENCASTLE.

GREENCASTLE, *vid* CHAMBERSBURGH,
Sunday, July 12.

Firing has been heard to-day, going on between Williamsport and Hagerstown. It is not believed to be that of a heavy battle.

The enemy occupy Hagerstown to-day.

Ten rebel deserters have come into Greencastle within the last few hours. The rebels are said to have had seven boats at Williamsport yesterday. Each boat cannot take over but two teams at a load.

A battle is expected hourly. WHIT.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 12.

Persons arriving here to-night from Boonsboro bring the report that Gen. STUART was captured on Friday night by our cavalry.

A heavy rain to-day, extending beyond the Blue Ridge Mountains, has caused a great rise in the small streams flowing into the Potomac, which six miles above here rose six inches in an hour and a half. If LEE is still on this side, his bridge-building operations will be greatly retarded by the rain, which will swell the river several feet within the next twelve hours.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 12.

A dispatch from the Headquarters of the Army dated 8 o'clock this evening, says all is quiet.

There was some skirmishing to-day.

There does not seem to be any fear that the enemy has crossed the river, nor that he can or will cross without giving battle.

There has been a heavy rain for three hours.

REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 12.

A special to the *American*, dated Headquarters, Saturday night, says:

The position of the two armies is essentially unchanged.

There has been no fighting to-day.

The enemy changed their picket line this morning, giving rise to the report that they had abandoned Funkstown, which was magnified into a full retreat and escape over the river. They were still in the same position, and in full force.

Our pickets are now close to Funkstown, and all along the line in immediate proximity to the rebels.

Gen. MEADE has his forces all in position, and everything seems ready either to receive or deliver battle.

A battle will probably not take place until Monday.

The army is in first-rate spirits, and moved into position with cheers. The Maryland brigade is at the front, eager to show their pluck. Our cavalry operations continue very active, and the rebels are circumscribed to a small extent of country for food and forage.

HEADQUARTERS, Sunday, July 12—P. M.

To-day our right wing gradually pressed forward on the Boonsboro and Hagerstown pike, and finally entered and occupied Hagerstown, which we hold to-night. The enemy's force, which consisted principally of cavalry and two regiments of infantry, made no determined resistance. The rebels fell back toward Williamsport, and reconnoissances report that they are throwing up intrenchments within two miles of Hagerstown. The positions they now occupy are said to be of great strategic strength.

Elsewhere all has been quiet. T. B.

REPORTS FROM ANTIETAM BRIDGE.

ANTIETAM BRIDGE,
WILLIAMSPORT ROAD, Saturday, July 11.

Yesterday the army began to take positions, driving back the enemy's cavalry to near Funkstown LEE is strongly intrenched, and has a strong natural position.

Major-Gen. HUMPHREY has received the appointment of Chief of Staff to Major-Gen. MEADE. Gen. WARREN declined the position, preferring more active duties in the field.

Fifty additional surgeons and many volunteer nurses have arrived at the front. T. B.

REPORTS FROM BOONSBORO.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 12.

A special dispatch to the *American* says:

BOONSBORO, Sunday, July 12.

All is quiet this morning. It is reported that the rebels are retreating toward Hancock. All looks well. Vice-President HAMLIN and Senator WILSON are on a visit to the army.

REPORTS FROM McCONNELLSBURGH.

McCONNELLSBURGH, Saturday, July 11.

An escaped prisoner, who left the rebel lines this morning, arrived here this evening.

The rebels were busily engaged in fortifying and preparing for a desperate resistance. Their main line of works was about a mile this side of Hagerstown.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Lee and His Army Standing at Bay—Another Collision Imminent—Character of the Country—Destruction of the Bridge at Falling Waters—Hanging a Spy.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH MOUNTAIN GAP, MD.,
Friday, July 10, 1863.

Three days ago, there was good reason for believing that there would not be another collision between the two armies, for it was further believed that if LEE had any means of crossing he would have had sufficient time for getting away.

But it is now well known that his means of crossing are exceedingly limited. The only pontoon train he had was destroyed at Falling Waters. The river is too high to be forded anywhere for a week to come, and the only known means of crossing are two or three flatboats, which do not suffice to take over his wounded or transportation.

It was ascertained yesterday that the rebels were drawn up in line of battle on a line extending from near Funkstown to Bakersville, or very nearly on the line of the Antietam Creek. They do not seem to be occupying the line of the creek exactly, but there are several lines of hills or ridges running parallel with the Antietam, which afford excellent defensive positions. Behind the Antietam, and entering the Potomac near Falling Waters, is Marsh Creek, a stream fordable at most points, but still affording a good line of defence. The next stream is the Conecochocegue, emptying into the Potomac just west of Williamsport. This is an excellent line of defence, as reported by our engineers, but it affords no means of retreat across the Potomac save by the usual fords, which are not now passable. They could fall back upon Hancock, and retreat into Western Virginia, which would be certain annihilation to them.

The indications this morning are, however, that LEE, being unable to cross the river speedily and successfully, will turn about and fight with desperation. It must not be forgotten that he has yet 50,000 men intact for fighting, and that at Williamsport he got supplies of ammunition and some slight reinforcements from Winchester. There cannot be a positive victory without another bloody battle, rivaling, perhaps, the scenes at Gettysburgh.

The destruction of the pontoon bridge and train at Falling Waters was one of the most daring exploits of the war, and the credit of it belongs mainly to LEONARD GRENEWALD, chief of the Gray Eagle Scouts, and formerly of the Jessie Scouts. During previous trips he had ascertained the strength of the ground and location of the bridge, and finally obtained from Gen. FRENCH a detail of 200 men from the First Virginia and Thirteenth and Fourteenth New-York cavalry, under Major FOLEY and Lieut. DAWSON, to undertake its destruction. They arrived at the Potomac in the morning, just at daylight, and found the character of the bridge to be part trestle-work with pontoons in the centre, which were carefully floated out every evening and taken to the Virginia shore, rendering the bridge useless for the night. Lieuts. DAWSON and GRENEWALD then swam the river, and brought back several pontoons, with which they ferried over some forty of the detachment, being all that were willing to go. Arriving on the Southern side they surprised the rebel camp, fired a volley into the sleeping rebels, and created an utter stampede. They captured about twenty rebels, including one officer Then destroying the camp, some stores, and four wagons of ammunition, they took all the pontoons over the river, and either burned or cut them to pieces. The balance of the bridge was destroyed and our party came off without the loss of a man. GRENEWALD desired to perform the same thing at Williamsport, but his party declined to back him up. He is one of the most daring and reliable of scouts, and does us great service.

Last night Gen. BUFORD's division of cavalry, dismounted, pushed the enemy's cavalry back toward Hagerstown, two miles. He behaved with the most distinguished gallantry, leading his men forward, himself with the line of skirmishers. The troopers followed with wild cheers, and drove the enemy from several strong positions occupied by them. This morning he was at it again, and from the character of the firing the enemy seems to be falling back.

I sent yesterday an official list of the casualties among officers in the Excelsior brigade. Owing to the rapid movements of the troops it is next to impossible to obtain entire lists of the casualties in the late battle. I must not forget one instance of gallantry which deserves to be mentioned in connection with this gallant command. When the Third corps was compeled to fall back on Thursday, Col. W. R. BREWSTER, commanding the brigade, rallied around the colors of the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth regiments about 125 men. With these he charged on the advancing rebels, who had already got possession of three of our guns and two caissons. The men rushed forward with enthusiastic cheers, drove the rebels from the guns, brought them safe into our lines, and with them the colors of the Eighth Florida regiment, which had been planted on the guns. The colors were sent to Gen. HUMPHREYS, division commander.

A curious circumstance connected with the wounding of Brig.-Gen. BARNES, commanding First division Fifth corps, has just been brought to light. He was struck by a piece of shell on the left leg, just above the knee, during Thursday's fight. Believing it to be only a contusion he paid little attention to it. But he grew worse, and upon Gen. GRIFFIN's return was released from active duty. On Wednesday his leg was examined, and a piece of shell taken from it, where it had *lodged and remained, without his knowledge for five days.* He is now doing well.

An incident connected with the hanging of the spy RICHARDSON, at Frederick, by Gen. BUFORD, deserves mention. He was ordered to be tried, and if found guilty, to be hung. He was convicted, letters addressed to EWELL being found in his boots. The result was communicated to Gen. BUFORD, who responded, "Hang him—hang him, forthwith. *If I send him to Washington they'll send him back promoted!*"

L. L. CROUNSE.

MOVEMENTS OF JOHN MORGAN.

Destruction of the Bridge and Depot at Salem.

Threatened Attacks on Mitchell and Paoli.

THE STEAMER ALICE DEAN DESTROYED.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO SUSPENDED.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, July 11.

Our city was full of all manner of rumors yesterday, of the movements of MORGAN and his forces in Indiana, and of the reported advance of Gen. BUCKNER, with 10,000 men, from the South.

At noon yesterday, Gen. BURNSIDE, fearing that MORGAN might perhaps endeavor to make his way out of Indiana, on finding that he was so hotly pursued by Gen. HOBSON, and that he would attempt to cross the Ohio at or near Westport, which is midway between Louisville and Madison, notified the managers of the Louisville mail-boat line that they ought not to send out their boats unless they were properly armed to defend themselves, for MORGAN might with his cavalry bring them to, and, after using them in carrying his men and horses across the river, might destroy them. As soon as Capt. PIERCE received this notice, the *Major Anderson*, having just started, was overhauled at the Fifth-street landing and detained.

At noon a dispatch was received from Mitchell by the officers of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, which stated that the train just in from Salem brought the report that Salem was in the hands of the rebels, and was being burned. The train was pursued three miles by cavalry, not giving them time to turn their engine. The train was backed up to Mitchell.

The latest news we have of the boat *Alice Dean* is from a gentleman who accompanied Capt. PEPPER up from Louisville. The boat was burned on Thursday morning by MORGAN's men, her entire crew being transferred to the *Lady Pike*, which came up about the same time, and was suffered by the rebels to proceeo, only detaining her long enough to put on the captured men.

It was rumored that a consierable body of rebels had appeared at a place on the river about twenty miles this side of Louisville. The report does not seem to be altogether very reliable, but in order to guard against a repetition of the *Alice Dean* affair, Gen. BURNSIDE has issued an order suspending all communication by water between Louisville and this city, until the presence of a sufficient number of gunboats shall render navigation between the two places secure. These gunboats are already on their way up and down the river.

A dispatch to general headquarters last evening states that the rebels were at Orleans, Ind.

A dispatch dated 8 P. M. says: "The rebel force at Orleans is reputed to be 1,500, and are marching out to Paoli. This is not the whole force. The remainder have gone in another direction."

The following dispatch was also received at headquarters last evening:

MEDORA, Ind., July 10.

There is a man here from Salem who says he was taken prisoner and paroled by MORGAN this morning. He says they burned the bridge and depot at Salem, and then marched east from there, the last of them leaving about 3 o'clock, with six pieces of artillery. They said they were going to burn Mitchell and Seymour, and all the bridges on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. He says MORGAN's force is 6,000 strong.

It is supposed that MORGAN's move toward Paoli is merely a ruse, and that his intention is to make the Ohio River at Westport, when he will attempt to secure some passing steamer or flatboats to effect a crossing.

Another and a later dispatch from Mitchell states that a portion of MORGAN's force was within four miles of that place, and that they were crossing a small river near by.

Gen. HOBSON, who is in command of the cavalry and mounted infantry in pursuit of MORGAN, had to take a circuit, while MORGAN took the straight road to Salem, hence the impossibility of his overtaking him as soon as was expected. We learn, however, that he was catching up with him rapidly last evening, and that MORGAN cannot remain long in the neighborhood where he is now reported to be. From the fact that our cavalry are southwest of him, and of his knowledge of their pursuit of him, he will not probably go as far west as Paoli, but will most likely strike out toward Westport, after having destroyed such bridges on the New-Albany, Jeffersonville and Ohio and Mississippi Roads, as he can reach. If he is advised of our movements from Indianapolis down, he will not go north of the Ohio and Mississippi Road, and he cannot go to either New-Albany or Jeffersonville with any hope of escape through these cities.

MORGAN generally moves at night, and we should not be at all surprised to hear of his presence on the Ohio this morning, at some point above Louisville.

A dispatch from Louisville to headquarters, last evening, reports that a band of rebels were between Lagrange and Eminence, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, and the trains were stopped in consequence. Westport, on the Ohio River, is just about opposite a point midway between Lagrange and Eminence, and it might be possible that the rebels reported between these points were destroying the road there while MORGAN passes through that section to return to Kentucky, and on down the route he came in by.

It seems to be the impression, so far as we can learn, that the object of MORGAN's raid into Indiana was to cause a withdrawal of our forces in Kentucky, he believing that we had no sufficient force in Indiana to repel him before he should have succeeded in destroying roads, bridges and depots, exchanging his horses, and perhaps obtaining some plunder, while a portion of his force left behind in Kentucky would overrun that State in like manner.

This seems plausible, for another dispatch from Stanford, Ky., to headquarters last evening, states that the rebels in that vicinity were stealing horses. Our forces in that section of Kentucky had not been withdrawn, and they are looking after these horse thieves.

The report that BUCKNER's division or any other large force of rebels is coming into Kentucky, is entirely discredited at headquarters. Communications were received last evening from Danville, Somerset, Stanford, Lexington, and other points on the southern border of Kentucky, which make no mention of the approach of any rebel force.

A number of gunboats are now on the river between this city and Louisville, and other arrangements are in progress that will bring this raid of MORGAN to a speedy end.

LATEST REPORTS OF MORGAN'S MOVEMENTS.

His Forces Within Seven Miles of the Ohio Line.

CINCINNATI, Sunday, July 12.

MORGAN's raid to-night reached within seven miles of the Ohio line. Some bridges on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, between Cochrane and Mount Vernon, were destroyed to-day. The rebels also approached the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, near Sumnau's, where they were met by a regiment of militia, and were driven back. This, perhaps, was only a small body. The main force appears to be making for Aurora and Lawrenceburgh.

Funeral of Gen. Zook.

The funeral of Brig.-Gen. SAMUEL K. ZOOK, who fell at the battle of Gettysburgh, July 3, will take place at 3 P. M. to-day, under the direction of the Common Council Committee on National Affairs. The First and Third New-York cavalry, under command of Cols. PRICE and POSTLEY, will act as escort, and the procession will start from the City Hall and pass through Chatham, Bowery, Bond street and Broadway to the South Ferry. The remains will be interred in Greenwood. The body lay in state, under a guard of honor, in the Governor's Room yesterday, and was visited by large numbers of people. Gen. ZOOK had hosts of friends in New-York, and was universally esteemed. An opportunity will be afforded to the public to view the remains at the Governor's Room, City Hall, to-day, up to the hour of the funeral.

Arrival of Wounded Soldiers.

About 700 wounded soldiers from the late battle fields arrived in Jersey City at 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, where they were met by Col. JOHNSON, Col. FRANK E. HOWE, of the New-England Rooms, a Committee from the Loyal League Club, Drs. FOSTER and HARRICK, Messrs. Moulton, Kelly, Bennett, Flanagan, and other sympathizing Samaritans, and supplied with all the luxuries which their condition required. The soldiers were conveyed in a steamboat to David's Island.

THE FALL OF VICKSBURGH.

Full Official Details of the Surrender.

The Communications which Passed Between Gens. Pemberton and Grant.

Good Reading for Doubting Copperheads.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 12.

The following has been received at the War Department:

NEAR VICKSBURGH, Saturday, July 4.

Vicksburgh has capitulated. Yesterday Gen. GRANT received the following letter:

GEN. PEMBERTON TO GEN. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS, VICKSBURGH, July 3.

Maj.-Gen. Grant, Commanding United States Forces:

GENERAL: I have the honor to propose to you an armistice for — hours, with a view to arranging terms for the capitulation of Vicksburgh. To this end, if agreeable to you, I will appoint three Commissioners to meet a like number to be named by yourself, at such place and hour to-day as you may find convenient. I make this proposition to save the further effusion of blood, which must otherwise be shed to a frightful extent, feeling myself fully able to maintain my position for a yet indefinite period. This communication will be handed you under flag of truce by Maj.-Gen. JAMES BOWEN.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. C. PEMBERTON.

To this Gen. GRANT replied as follows:

GEN. GRANT TO GEN. PEMBERTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
IN THE FIELD, NEAR VICKSBURGH, July 3, 1863.

Lieut.-Gen. J. C. Pemberton, Commanding Confederate Forces, &c.:

GENERAL: Your note of this date, just received, proposes an armistice of several hours for the purpose of arranging terms of capitulation through commissioners to be appointed, &c. The effusion of blood you propose stopping by this course, can be ended at any time you may choose, by an unconditional surrender of the city and garrison. Men who have shown so much endurance and courage as those now in Vicksburgh, will always challenge the respect of an adversary, and, I can assure you, will be treated with all the respect due them as prisoners of war. I do not favor the proposition of appointing commissioners to arrange terms of capitulation, because I have no other terms than those indicated above.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Maj.-Gen.

Gen. BOWEN, the bearer of Gen. PEMBERTON's letter, was received by Gen. A. J. SMITH. He expressed a strong desire to converse with Gen. GRANT, and accordingly, while Gen. GRANT declining this, requested Gen. SMITH to say that if Gen. PEMBERTON desired to see him an interview would be granted between the lines, in McPHERSON's front, at any hour in the afternoon which Gen. PEMBERTON might appoint. A message was sent back to Gen. SMITH, appointing 3 o'clock as the hour. Gen. GRANT was there with his Staff, and with Gens. ORD, McPHERSON, LOGAN and A. J. SMITH. Gen. PEMBERTON came late, attended by Gen. BOWEN and Col. MONTGOMERY. He was much excited, and impertinent in his answers to Gen. GRANT. The conversation was held apart between Gen. PEMBERTON and his officers, and Gen. GRANT, McPHERSON and A. J. SMITH. The rebels insisted on being paroled, and allowed to march beyond our lines, officers and men, all with eight days' rations drawn from their own stores, the officers to retain their private property and body servants. Gen. GRANT heard what they had to say, and left them at the end of an hour and a half, saying that he would send in his ultimatum in writing, to which Gen. PEMBERTON promised to reply before night, hostilities to cease in the meantime.

Gen. GRANT then conferred at his headquarters with his corps and division commanders, and sent the following letter to Gen. PEMBERTON, by the hand of Gen. LOGAN, and Lieut.-Col. WILSON:

GEN. GRANT'S ULTIMATUM.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
NEAR VICKSBURGH, July 3, 1863.

Lieut.-Gen. J. C. Pemberton, commanding Confederate forces, Vicksburgh, Miss.:

GENERAL: In conformity with the agreement of this afternoon, I will submit the following proposition for the surrender of the city of Vicksburgh, public stores, &c. On your accepting the terms proposed, I will march in one division as a guard and take possession at 8 A. M. to-morrow. As soon as paroles can be made out and signed by the officers and men, you will be allowed to march out of our lines, the officers taking with them their regimental clothing, and Staff, Field and cavalry officers one horse each. The rank and file will be allowed all their clothing, but no other property. If these conditions are accepted, any amount of rations you may deem necessary can be taken from the stores you now have, and also the necessary cooking utensils for preparing them, thirty wagons also, counting two horse or mule teams as one. You will be allowed to transport such articles as cannot be carried along. The same conditions will be allowed to all sick and wounded officers and privates as fast as they become able to travel. The paroles for these latter must be signed, however, whilst officers are present authorised to sign the roll of prisoners.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

The officers who received this letter stated that it would be impossible to answer it by night, and it was not till a little before peep of day that the proposed reply was furnished.

PEMBERTON'S REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS, VICKSBURGH, July 3, 1863.

Major-Gen. Grant, Commanding United States Forces:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date proposing terms for the surrender of this garrison and post. In the main your terms are accepted, but in justice both to the honor and spirit of my troops manifested in the defence of Vicksburgh, I have the honor to submit the following amendments, which, if acceded to by you, will perfect the agreement between us. At 10 o'clock to-morrow I propose to evacuate the works in and around Vicksburgh, and to surrender the city and garrison under my command by marching out with my colors and arms and stacking them in front of my present lines, after which you will take possession; officers to retain their side arms and personal property, and the rights and property of citizens to be respected.

I am, General, yours very respectfully,
J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieutenant-General.

To this Gen. GRANT immediately replied as follows:

NOT SATISFACTORY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,
BEFORE VICKSBURGH, July 4, 1863.

Lieut.-Gen. Pemberton, commanding forces in Vicksburgh:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge your communication of the 3d of July. The amendments proposed by you cannot be acceded to in full. It will be necessary to furnish every officer and man with a parole, signed by himself, which, with the completion of the rolls of prisoners, will necessarily take some time. Again, I can make no stipulation with regard to the treatment of citizens and their private property. While I do not propose to cause any of them undue annoyance or loss, I cannot consent to leave myself under restraint by stipulation. The property which officers can be allowed to take with them will be as stated in the proposition of last evening; that is, that officers will be allowed their private baggage and side-arms, and mounted officers one horse each. If you mean by your proposition for each brigade to march to the front of the lines now occupied by it, and stack their arms at 10 o'clock A. M., and then return to the inside, and remain as prisoners until properly paroled, I will make no objections to it. Should no modification be made of your acceptance of my terms by 9 o'clock, A. M., I shall regard them as having been rejected and act accordingly. Should these terms be accepted, white flags will be displayed along your lines to prevent such of my troops as may not have been notified, from firing upon your men.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Major-General U. S. A.

To this the subjoined answer has this moment been received:

ALL RIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS, VICKSBURGH, July 4, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding U. S. Forces, &c.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and in reply to say that the terms proposed by you are accepted. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. C. PEMBERTON, Lieutenant General.

All preparations for occupying the town are completed. In an hour it will be in our possession.

THE SURRENDER CONSUMMATED.

The following dispatch has been received at the War Department:

VICKSBURGH, Miss., July 5—11 P. M.

The surrender was quietly consummated yesterday morning, at the appointed hour of 10 o'clock. The rebel troops marched out and stacked arms in front of their works, while Gen. PEMBERTON appeared for a moment with his Staff upon the parapet of the central front. The occupation of the place by our force was directed by Gen. McPHERSON, who had been appointed to the command here, Gen. LOGAN being assigned to the command of the post under him. The divisions of Gens. LOGAN, J. E. SMITH and HERRON now garrison the line of fortifications, and furnish guards for the interior of the city. No troops remain outside. Everything is quiet here. Gen. GRANT entered the city at 11 o'clock, and was received by Gen. PEMBERTON with more marked impatience than at the former interview. He bore it like a philosopher, and in reply treated Gen. PEMBERTON with even greater courtesy and dignity than before.

Of the number of prisoners we have, as yet, no precise information. Maj. LOCKETT, Gen. PEMBERTON's Chief of Engineers reported it unofficially, yesterday, at 27,000. To-day when the rebel Brigadier brought in their requisitions for food, which they did, nothwithstanding Gen. PEMBERTON's clause in the capitulation that he should draw eight day's supplies from his own stores, the aggregate of men for whom they thus drew rations was a little over 30,000. Gen. McPHERSON issued to them five rations per man—all they are to have. No citizens have yet applied for rations.

The paroling is being pushed with all possible rapidity, and will doubtless be completed b, close of day after to-morrow. Among the officers already paroled are nineteen Generals, with their Staffs, including one Lieutenant and four Major-Generals. Large numbers of the men express a warm desire to take the oath of allegiance, and it is certain that their officers will find it difficult to march them to their campe east of the Tombigbee. They have 5,400 men on the sick list. Of these 2,500 must be left behind here.

Their losses during the siege is estimated by Judge HAMILTON, an intelligent citizen of the place, at 6,000. Gen. PEMBERTON having complained that the thirty wagons agreed upon in the capitulation were not enough, Gen. GRANT has told him to take fifty.

The universal testimony of the rebel officers is that their conscripts have been worthless to them.

The official return of the field artillery surrendered makes it 100, including many French, Spanish and Austrian guns. No report of coast and siege guns has been made. The number is from 30 to 50. Neither do we yet know what quantity of ammunition the rebels had remaining; but some of their officers say they had only twenty rounds per man and per cannon.

Capt. COMSTOCK, Gen. GRANT's Chief Engineer, today visited the fortifications. He reports them as simple field works, but of considerable strength, from the natural conformation of the ground. With one single exception, the forts are all open at the gorge.

The buildings of the town are much less damaged than we expected.

There is a considerable supply of railroad carriages here, with one or two exceptions, in working condition. Orders have been given instantly to put the railroad in repair as far as the Big Black, and it will be ready to supply them with transportation before to-morrow night.

The Draft.

The draft, which commenced in this City on Saturday morning, will be continued to-day in the Ninth Congressional District, and will be commenced in the Eighth. About half of the names allotted to the Ninth District were drawn on Saturday, and the draft will probably be completed in that district to-day. In the Eighth District—comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards—the draft will be made under the direction of Hon. B. F. MANNIERRE, Assistant Provost-Marshal, at the headquarters No. 1,190 Broadway. This is the largest district in the City, and the number of names to be drawn will exceed 5,000. The preparations for draft are nearly completed in several other districts, and in some of them it will, doubtless, commence before the close of the week. In the Second and Third Districts (Brooklyn) it is announced to commence on Wednesday. We understand that no notices will be served on persons drafted until the completion of the draft in the district. After the service of notice the drafted person will have ten days to procure a substitute, pay three hundred dollars, or prove himself exempt; at the end of which time, if he has failed to do either of these things, he is expected to present himself at the place designated in the notice, to take his place in the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic.

There has been a good deal of discussion in Boston and Providence, where the draft has taken place, as to the effect of the payment of three hundred dollars—whether it releases a person for the term of "three years or during the war," or whether he is liable to another draft during that time. The Provost-Marshal of Providence has announced his understanding of the matter to be that the payment of the three hundred dollars exempts a person for the whole term during which he was drafted to serve, and has the same effect as though he procured a substitute; and he gives certificates to that effect to those paying the money. This is doubtless the true construction of the law, as it is certainly the only one consistent with common sense and justice.

A QUERY ANSWERED.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, July 12, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you oblige me by answering my question in relation to the draft? When the enrolling officer called at my house in Fourteenth-street I was absent, and my sister did not give my name to him, but my partner in Murray-street gave it to the officer of that District, giving my residence, Fourteenth-street. Will you tell me from which district I shall be drafted? I presume not from both. S.

[You will be drafted, if at all, from the district in which you have your residence.—ED. TIMES.]

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Great Eastern at this Port and the Jura off Cape Race.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT

Important Declaration of Earl Russell.

No Communication in Regard to Mediation Intended by the French Emperor.

MR. ROEBUCK'S MOTION FOR RECOGNITION.

His Explanation of His Interview with Louis Napoleon.

His Statements at Variance with those of Earl Russell.

Strong Opposition to Mr. Roebuck's Motion.

Views of the English Press on the Rebel Invasion.

The steamship *Great Eastern*, which left Liverpool at about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 30th ult., and Queenstown on the 1st inst., arrived at this port on Saturday evening, bringing 1,024 passengers.

The steamship *Jura*, with advices to the 3d inst., passed Cape Race on Saturday, and a telegraphic summary of her news is given below.

The United States frigate *Macedonian*, 16 guns, Capt. LUCE, had arrived in the harbor of Plymouth. She sailed from Newport, Rhode Island, on the 6th of June, and is on a practice cruise to the principal dockyards of England, France and Spain. Her crew are 170 in number, besides which she has on board 120 midshipmen.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

THE MEDIATION RUMORS.

The London *Morning Post* believes it may state that the rumors which affirm that the Emperor NAPOLEON has proposed to the English Government to make some fresh suggestions to the belligerents in America are entirely without foundation. The present, says the *Post*, is certainly not the moment when interference of any kind could be urged with the least prospect of success.

The London *Times* says no proposal from the Emperor of the French for a joint recognition of the Southern Confederacy, as stated by Mr. ROEBUCK, has yet been made by Baron GROS to Lord RUSSELL.

Other journals also pronounce the rumors unfounded.

The London *Morning Advertiser's* Paris correspondent writes:

"It is certain the negotiations which were commenced by Mr. LINDSAY and Mr. ROEBUCK with the Emperor at Fontainebleau the other day have since been carried on with increased zest, but they have been brought to something like a stand-still by the Emperor's objections to recognize the principles of Slavery as a legitimate institution, and by the firm refusal of the Confederate delegates to abandon the principle which is to be the keystone of the future Confederate arch. However, it is believed that matters have gone thus far under the auspices of France and England—proposals will be made at Washington and Richmond, which will be such as are likely to be rejected at the former and accepted at the latter Capital. In the event of the very probable rejection, the two Powers will recognize the Southern States, but would not combine in a crusade for the extinction of Slavery."

The same authority makes the following questionable statement:

"The Emperor is believed to have sent out the Marshal's baton to Gen. FOREY by the *Forfait*, with instructions to proclaim to the Mexicans the Emperor's intention to recognize the American Southern Confederation."

PARLIAMENTARY.

In the House of Commons, on the 29th, Mr. MAGUIRE gave notice that on the following day, upon Mr. ROEBUCK's motion for the recognition of the Confederate States, he intended to move an amendment calling on Government to request the coöperation of the Emperor of the French in recommending an immediate armistice, so that arrangements might be made for terminating the contest.

Mr. PEACOCK called attention to the interference with the trade between England and Matamoras by the Federal cruisers, and urged the necessity for greater vigilance to protect English commerce.

The Solicitor-General explained the principles of the law in the case, and said Government had no reason to complain of the decisions of the Federal Prize Courts.

Lord R. CECIL denounced the Federal prejudices of the Government, and complained in strong terms of the Federal Prize Courts.

Mr. COBDEN reiterated his views in opposition to blockades in general, and, referring to the case of the *Alexandra*, said he thought if the ruling of the Judge was confirmed it would be most disastrous to British commerce and the shipping interests.

Mr. FITZGERALD entered into the case of the *Dolphin*, and contended that it ought to be resisted by the Government. He warned the country against acquiescing in the doctrines of Mr. SEWARD.

MR. ROEBUCK'S MOTION FOR RECOGNITION.

In the Cork *Herald* of the 1st inst., brought by the *Great Eastern*, we find the proceedings of the House of Commons of the day previous:

Mr. HORSFALL asked whether the British ship *Gibraltar*, bound for Nassau, had been refused a clearance by the Customs authorities at Liverpool. If so, on what grounds the refusal was based, and whether it had been done at the instigation of Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister.

Mr. LAYARD replied that the *Gibraltar*, under another name was a celebrated vessel—she was, in fact, the *Sumter*. Soon after she arrived at Liverpool information was given to the Government that she was shipping guns of a very heavy calibre. Mr. ADAMS, the United States' Minister, had called the attention of Government to this fact after the Government was aware of it. The clearance was refused by the custom authorities, but not at Mr. ADAM's instigation. It subsequently appeared that the guns were not suited for the armament of the vessel itself, and the Law Officers of the Crown had expressed an opinion that she ought to be allowed to clear.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER asked if the Government had received any communication from the French Government relating to the recognition of the Confederate States.

Mr. LAYARD said it is very important that my answer should be clear and distinct. *No communication with respect either to the proposal of an armistice or the offer of mediation had been received up to the present time.* Of course I mean since last Autumn.

Lord R. CECIL read a letter which had been received by the parties interested in the *Gibraltar*, stating the Customs authorities at Liverpool had declared that the *Gibraltar* would not be allowed to clear with her Blakely guns on board.

The Solicitor-General could not believe that any person under Government had acted in that manner

He said that the sale of the *Gibraltar* was not recognized by the Federal Government, but Her Majesty's Government did not think that they had anything to do with that. He then gave an account of her being refused a clearance substantially the same as Mr. LAYARD's statement.

Sir G. GREY said he had not received the opinion of the Solicitor of the Treasury on the alleged Federal recruiting at Leeds.

Mr. ROEBUCK then rose to move his motion with respect to recognition of the Confederates. He said he well knew the importance of the motion, and the obloquy to which he was exposing himself, for he was acting against those who considered themselves the salt of the earth, and no one had a right to discuss question or conduct. In spite of this, he adopted this course, because he believed it was for the honor and interest of this country, and he, therefore, appealed to the honor and impartiality of the house to support this motion for negociations, with a view to the recognition of the Confederate States. Some 80 years ago the American colonies revolted, they were resisted by a narrow-minded king, but they succeeded in establishing their independence. These, then, established two doctrines of international law—first, the right of rebellion or secession; second, the right of foreign governments to acknowledge revolted States as was done by France. They were at any rate bound by these doctrines. He then sketched the progress of secession, which Federal writers had persuaded Europe was caused by Slavery. He praised highly the courage and virtue of the South, and denounced the Anti-Slavery of the North as hypocrisy, *for they would rivet Slavery to-morrow on the necks of the blacks if the South would come back; but they would not, and he rejoiced to think so. Their prosperity had been such that if things had gone on as they were they would have been the bullies of the world, which they would have bestridden like a Colossus, whilst we, petty men, crept between its legs, scarce deeming our souls our own.* The next question was, had the time arrived? When the South offered a boon such as the world had never known, but it was driven now to manufacture for itself; it would soon use its cotton and create interests which it would have to protect when the war ceased. He explained that, with Mr. LINDSAY, he had gone to the Emperor of the French, to clear up the reports spread by Government, which would spread any reports to suit its purpose. He was told that the Emperor had changed his mind, but all he could say, and he pledged his word for it, *that the Emperor had authorized him to say, in the House of Commons, that he had instructed Baron Gros to propose negotiations to the English Government.* The Emperor also complained that his Confederate Commission to the English Government, with respect to a mediation last autumn had been shown to Mr. SEWARD, *but stated that he desired to act with England in all things, and especially with respect to America.* The Emperor also said that he feared for the state of his manufacturing districts next Winter, and in his (Mr. ROEBUCK's) opinion it was the duty of the English Government to show some consideration for the suffering districts of England. In conclusion he moved that a humble petition be presented to Her Majesty praying that she will be graciously pleased to enter into negotiations with the great Powers of Europe for the purpose of taining their cooperation in the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States of America.

Lord R. MONTAGUE moved as an amendment that this House earnestly desire that the impartial neutrality should continue to be maintained by her Majesty's Government during the present unhappy contest in the States of North America. He yielded to no man in sympathy and admiration for the South, but they were now on the point of working out their independence, and they ought not to be interfered with. He also objected to any intervention. The offer of it was not likely to be acceptable to either side, and whilst it could lead to no good, might involve serious difficulties.

Mr. GIFFORD seconded the amendment.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was the duty of every responsible adviser of the crown to divest himself of partiality in considering such a question as this, and to regard facts alone in forming a calm and deliberate judgment. Few who had observed the heroic deeds of the South, could withhold that sympathy; but on the other hand the noble Lord conceived visions of extended dominion to which they clung with pardonable tenacity. Such a question as this must be argued, not as the basis of British interests, or that British interests were threatened by the prospects of the American Union. *He believed that the policy of strict neutrality and non-intervention was the only one that would have been approved by the country, and* in the spirit of that policy Government still desired to act. He did not believe that the restoration of the Union was attainable, and this was the general opinion of the country, regarded in the light that there could be no doubt of the issue. *No practical benefit could result from recognition at present.* There was no case in which such a recognition had taken place without being followed by war, and admitting the evils of the war, they must take care that in remedying one evil they did not fall into a greater. A recognition would deprive this country of the character and weight of impartiality. When a time for intervention did arrive, this country had many traditional relations and interests. France, by her action in Mexico, had engagements which prevented her recognition of the South without incurring a taunt of partiality or self-interest fatal to their authority and influence. Traditionally and naturally America affected to be independent of European opinion; but they had more faith in the gentle act of that opinion than in diplomatic acts, but action would be destroyed by a recognition of the South. It would also rouse in the North that spirit of patriotic resistance which had hitherto been the great secret of Southern success and Northern inferiority, and it would check any reaction that might be going on in the minds of American citizens in favor of peace. For these reasons he trusted the House would support the Government in resisting the motion.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER referred to the declaration of Earl RUSSELL in another place contradicting the statements of Mr. ROEBUCK. With respect to the views of the Emperor of the French, he believed that the country had seen enough of diplomatic action on such questions with the Emperor of the French. In conjunction with the Emperor of the French we had drifted into the Crimean war—there were serious fears abroad lest we might drift into a war in conjunction with him, on account of Poland, but there was no doubt, if the House allowed the Emperor of the French to use Mr. ROEBUCK as his second Ambassador to sound his opinions against the Government of the day, we should soon drift into a war with America. He combated the opinions of Mr. ROEBUCK, and showed that the proposals for mediation last Autumn had led to the Conscription act, and maintained that the motion, if carried, would render peace between the North and the South impossible, and would inevitably involve us in the war.

Lord R. CECIL supported the motion, which, if carried, would, in his opinion, have a great moral effect upon the duration of the war. It was in vain to suppose the North could conquer the South, and, therefore, the continuance of hostilities was a gigantic crime. The English Government was now the sole obstacle to the recognition of the South, and as such it was responsible to England and to every one.

Mr. BRIGHT said that the hon. member for Sheffield had left them in no manner of doubt as to his object, which, when his recent character and recent speeches were considered, was the same as if he had asked the House to address the Crown and declare war against the United States. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was not very warm on this subject, was obliged to charge him with bitter hostility. The hon. gentleman told them that the North was overbearing, but he did not tell them its government had hitherto been administered by his friends of the South. He told them that the South were English, but not the scum of Europe. He had detailed a conversation with the Emperor of the French, and asked them to follow his lead in the greatest question ever submitted to that House. There was a time when the honorable member held very different language. He said he had no faith in the Emperor of the French, and he looked for nothing but enmity and bad faith from him. [Cheers.] He had, however adopted the character of Tear 'em, and was at his post. He then exclaimed against his perjured lips having touched the hallowed cheek of our beloved Queen. [Cheers.] But now he had been to Paris, and became a conspirator with the Emperor, to draw his country into a policy hostile to its interests and degrading to its honor. Looking at the position of the Emperor in Rome, which he held in opposition to the desire of all Italy; to his policy in Mexico, Cochin China and Japan, where every step was marked with bloodshed and devastation, he saw the ambition of LOUIS XIV. and the grasp of the first of his name; but there was still reason to suppose he might at least be swamped in the vastness of his designs. The honorable member then proceeded to defend the policy of the North, and expressed his opinion that Slavery was doomed and the restoration of the Union not impossible. He would suppose that it was possible the Union would be restored on the basis of the South, although he did not believe it, for he had faith in the moral government of the world. The United States could, with their army and navy and vast resources, drive us out of Canada and the West Indies. He condemned in strong terms the policy and objects of the Southern Seceded States, and spoke of the North as the organized defender of liberty, freedom and equality. Yet it was in such a cause, and against such a Government, Mr. ROEBUCK, who professed to be more English than most Englishmen, asked the House to throw its weight and hostility into the scale. *A war with the United States would be a war on the ocean, and everything belonging to both countries would be swept from the seas.* When the trouble in America was over, whether the Union was restored or not, it would leave a wound in the hearts of the most instructed, and and the wealthiest people on earth which a century would not heal; but he prayed the Great Arbitrator of events would never permit this country to commit the most stupendous act of guilt ever recorded in the annals of the world.

Mr. WYNDHAM moved the adjournment of the debate.

Sir G. GREY said he would not now notice the extraordinary conduct of Mr. ROEBUCK in constituting himself an envoy to the Emperor of the French, although such conduct was a violation of all confidence and official courtesy. He repeated the declarations of Earl RUSSELL in the House of Lords, and expressed his inability to reconcile them with the statement of Mr. ROEBUCK. As to his personal knowledge of the views of the Emperor of the French they were totally at variance with the information possessed by the Foreign Office. He utterly denied that there was the slightest ground for the complaint that confidential communications of the Emperor had been submitted to the Federal Government; such a charge was preposterous, and Mr. ROEBUCK must have misunderstood the Emperor, who has always expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which his views had been considered by Her Majesty's Government.

The debate was then adjourned.

In the House of Lords, in reply to Lord STRATHEDEN, Earl RUSSELL said the French Ambassador had called upon him an hour ago for the purpose of informing him that *there was no truth in the rumor that the French Government intended to make any communication to her Majesty in reference to mediation between North and South America.*

Viâ QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday, July 1.

MR. ROEBUCK'S MOTION.

The *Times* says Mr. ROEBUCK failed to show that any good would ensue from the House adopting his motion. The speech of Mr. GLADSTONE, who opposed the motion, may be taken as an exposition of enlightened English opinion on the subject. He condemns the war, he condemns Mr. LINCOLN's incitements to servile rebellion, but he denies that England and France can abate the miseries of the contest by such an act as the recognition of the South. He believes that the South can maintain its independence, and that it would be expedient for the Federals to desist from a hopeless and, therefore, an unjustifiable war. The *Times* says it is plainly our duty, as well as our policy, to bear with this misguided people for some time longer. It is the opinion of the best judges that the Northern States must raise another large army, or allow the war gradually to wear out. The conscription is languishing; most people think it can never be enforced, and even when the new levies are made, it will be six months, at least, before they are ready for leaving, and next Spring before they can be used. This being the case, is it not better to wait and see what the next few months will bring forth? It may be that the failure of so many enterprises, and the wasting away of their enormous hosts, will at length teach the Northern people wisdom. The South may then indicate their readiness to receive the mediation, which, if offered now, might give a new impulse to the war.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:

"We simply await the arrival of that hour, which shall show the South to be in possession of the independence it claims, and enable us to recognise it with the sanction of sound judgment and the fiat of public law."

The *Herald* says the pretended fear of war with the North, in case of recognition, is only a screen to hide the divided sentiments of a Cabinet.

The *Daily News* and *Star* abuse Mr. ROEBUCK. The *Star* says:

"Last night's debate will assuredly be regarded by the friends of peace between Europe and America, peace between North and South, and freedom in both, as an acquisition to their good cause."

The *Standard* ridicules the idea of withholding recognition of the South, for fear of war with the North.

VIEWS OF LEE'S INVASION.

The news of the invasion of the North by LEE's army attracts great attention in the English journals. The London *Times* concludes an article on the subject as follows:

"Whether the invasion can be made effective will depend principally on HOOKER's army. If he can march into Maryland and Pennsylvania, or if he can succeed in detaining a large force of LEE's army behind in Virginia, the bold detachments which have pushed their way so far into the North will be obliged, after all, to retire, and the expedition will have been nothing but a raid on a larger scale than usual. It is obvious that LEE cannot well throw his whole army over the Potomac if he leaves HOOKER behind to intercept his communications, and perhaps menace Richmond. The most important point, therefore, which has to be decided at present is the position of Gen. LEE, and of that we know unfortunately next to nothing. HOOKER's headquarters, by the last advices, were at Warrenton, and it was reported that LEE had cut off the whole of the Sixth army corps by a flank march. From these and other statements, it would seem that HOOKER is making the best of his way back to Washington, and that LEE, with the main body of his army, amounting to about 70,000 men, is on his flank. It is obvious that the Confederates, as usual, have been able to keep their adversaries in complete ignorance of their movements, and if LEE can fall upon HOOKER's army while it is making its way back to Washington, and crush it, or drive it home as he did POPE's last year, there is nothing to prevent his holding his ground in Maryland and Pennsylvania, or Ohio. It must be added, too, that HOOKER's army *is the last to which the North can look for support.* The South need not fear the creation, at least for some time, of any new Army of the Potomac. There are not even the beaten regiments which enabled MCCLELLAN to form an army after the crushing defeats of last year and to arrest a less formidable invasion. While the President is talking of negro soldiers and hesitating to enforce the Conscription, and is unable to obtain even six months' service from the militia, the trained soldiers of the South are surrounding him and the most flourishing cities of the North. *He has only a beaten army to depend upon to save his own country from the miseries which his policy has inflicted upon another.*"

Elsewhere the *Times* says:

"If the Confederates can only make this invasion really effective, and can force on the Northern States the necessity of themselves fighting for desolated homes and wasted territories, they will do more to produce disgust and weariness of the war than any number of defeats in Virginia, or the slaughter of whole regiments of Irish and Germans would produce."

The New-York correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "Almost every one sees that, if Gen. LEE gains a decisive victory over HOOKER, which he is very likely to do, the cause of the North is virtually lost, and the Confederate General will be able to dictate the terms of the peace for which the Northern heart has begun to experience so decided a yearning."

The *Daily News* thinks that LEE must be seeking to take advantage of the recent defection in HOOKER's army by the retirement of the two years' and nine months' men, but it does not see what permanent advantage can accrue to the South from the invasion. It believes that the movement will bring the North to a sense of its danger, and create renewed efforts to bring the war to a close.

The Morning *Star* says it hears of the Confederate invasion without surprise or regret. It excites a salutary alarm, and does not doubt that the defeat of the invaders will be the victory of peace.

The *Globe* remarks that the present invasion of the North is no mere raid—no large reconnoissance feeling its way, and altogether depending upon what may turn up. It is an invasion of Napoleonic dimensions, and upon its success or failure will, in all likelihood, depend the prolongation of the contest.

THE ANGLO-REBEL STEAMERS.

A banquet had been given at Liverpool on board the new steamer *Southerner*, by Mr. PRIOLEAU, of the firm of FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co., the owners of the vessel. Secession sentiments were freely indulged in. Mr. PRIOLEAU explained what his firm had done for the South and the nature of its relations to the Confederate Government. The "*Alexandra* case" was also a prominent topic with him and other speakers. Mr. PRIOLEAU's speech is as follows:

He asked permission to make a very few remarks upon a subject chiefly, if not entirely, of personal interest. He was aware that in doing so he should be heaping coals of fire upon the heads of his enemies, by giving to them important information which, he was credibly informed, they had spent large sums of money in the vain endeavor to acquire. [Laughter.] He alluded to the provocation he had given them—speaking for himself and his partners, the house of FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co.—the provocation they had given them during the last two years, for the employment toward them of that system of espionage and surveillance which had been instituted against them, which had been organized with so much skill, and so much ingenuity, which had been carried out with so much zeal and so much honesty, and which had lately exploded with so little damage at Westminster Hall. [Laughter and cheers.] When the country of which he had the honor to be a citizen determined to release herself from the bonds which bound her to those now her enemies, he said his partners found themselves here, all citizens of the State of South Carolina. They knew the cause that led to the separation. They approved of that separation in the fullest and in the most unreserved manner. They gave in their adherence to the Government of their choice, and they threw themselves into the struggle, not only with their means but with their persons, for two of his partners were now in the army, the son of one of them and the brother of another. ["Hear, hear," and cheers.] Here on this side, separated as they were by geographical position, it was impossible for them to do as they desired—to share in the sufferings or the glories of their fellow-citizens who were struggling for a right which had been maintained by Englishmen from the time the English language was spoken, and which would be maintained until all the English race and their descendants were cut off—[cheers]—he meant the right of self-government, the right of constitutional liberty, and that which no nation living could take from the Anglo-Saxon. [Cheers.] They were simply merchants—private individuals. They could do nothing except strengthen the hands of their friends who were in arms as much as they could. They tried to do so. They had succeeded in doing so. ["Hear, hear," and cheers.] They had strengthened their arms to some extent, and they intended to continue to strengthen their arms. They—speaking still for himself and his partners, although it was almost himself—had nothing to do but to institute a series of commercial enterprises. They commenced to send vessels hence to run the blockade. This was done entirely on their own account, and in their position as private merchants, and in no instance had it been done by them as agents of the Confederate Government. They were not agents of the Confederate Government in the light in which it had been sought to be established that they were. They had never been authorised by the Confederate Government, from first to last, to purchase for them any arms, any ammunition, any clothes, any shoes, any gunpowder, or anything else. They had never been authorized by the Confederate Government to equip, furnish, fit out or arm any ships. They had never been authorized by the Confederate Government to attempt to equip, fit out, furnish, or arm any ships. They had never been authorized to intend to attempt to equip, fit out, furnish, or arm any ships. (Laughter and cheers.) Their commercial connection with the Confederate Government was precisely upon the same footing as that of any other customer whose name appeared upon their books. The Confederate Government had done them the honor to make them the bankers of the Confederation, or, as it was expressed in their law, the depositaries of the Treasury. They received, either in direct remittances from the Secretary of the Treasury, or by the sale of cotton, or by the proceeds of the loan recently established in this country, or by any other means, all money belonging to the Government. They placed that money to the credit of the Government on the one side, and on the other side they paid out that money upon checks or orders drawn by the Secretary of the Treasury, and by nobody else. That was the extent of their commercial connection with the Confederate Government. Everything they had done beyond this, whether misrepresented or not, had been done simply in their position as private individuals. [Hear, hear.] Well, the war went on, as they all knew. It commenced in crime; it had culminated in infamy, as they all know. Every mail that came from the North brought to their ears the shrieks of their murdered and suffering fellow-citizens. Their country was invaded; their homes were destroyed; their property was confiscated. The savage negro was turned from the peaceful laborer into the brute from which he sprung, and was set to cut their throats and put torches to their houses. Were these things likely to make them slack in their efforts to strengthen the hands of their friends? Was infamy heaped upon their heads from one end of the world to another, or the want of sympathy shown on all sides, calculated to stay their hand? By no means. They had redoubled their efforts. ["Hear, hear," and cheers.] But now he came to the statement he wished to make, when he began to address them. He wished to make this statement for the benefit of the whole Northern organization, from Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS down to his friend Mr. CLARENCE RANDAL YOUNG, [laughter,] and he hoped they would believe him, but he confessed he thought it very doubtful. Still, if they would believe him, he could assure them that if they were to employ one thousand spies, even more intelligent, more virtuous and more honorable than those he had lately made acquaintance with, [laughter,] they could find out nothing more than this, with which he presented them gratis, that from the beginning of the war until the present time they, FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co., private individuals, had used all the energy, all the industry, all the perseverance, all the material means which they possessed, and, if it please God that the war should continue for 20 years, they intended to use all the means, ["hear, hear,"] all the material means, the intelligence, perseverance and industry which they possessed, to help and strengthen the cause of their suffering and bleeding country. In the pursuit of this object, as in the past they had stopped at nothing, so in the future they intended to stop at nothing—nothing short of breaking the laws of Great Britain. They had broken no such laws, and they intended to break no such laws, which the most ordinary exercise of common sense would teach them was the surest way of rendering themselves useless—not to mention any other reason. But, with this single reservation, they would never allow anything to divert them from the pursuit of what they considered the most sacred duty, the highest privilege, and the noblest object they could have. [Cheers.] And that if the Northern emissaries employed all those men, and paid them one thousand times more wages than they had paid to those miscreants they already employed, they could discover nothing more, because there was nothing more to discover.

THE DETENTION OF THE GIBRALTAR.

The Custom-house authorities at Liverpool finally declined to give a clearance to the steamer *Gibraltar*, (late *Sumter*,) bound to Nassau, unless the heavy Blakely guns on board were landed.

THE ALEXANDRA.

The *Shipping Gazette* says that the *Alexandra* is not likely to be released by the Crown until the bill of exceptions tendered by the Attorney-General to the ruling of the Lord Chief Baron at the recent trial at the Court of Exchequer has been disposed of. This, it appears, cannot be done until Michaelmas term, which commences on Nov. 2, when the whole case will be argued before the full Court.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

France.

The *Morning Chronicle* has reason to believe a change will shortly take place in the representative of the Emperor of the French at the English Court, and that M. WALEWSKI will resume the position which he held on a former occasion, in place of Baron GROS. M. PERSIGNY, it is stated, will leave Paris for St. Petersburgh, not on a special mission, but to succeed the present Ambassador at the Russian Court.

A letter addressed by the Emperor to the President of the Council of State has been published, in which His Majesty says: "Our system of centralization, despite its advantages, is attended by the serious inconvenience of leading to an excess of administrative action. It is impossible to understand why an unimportant commercial affair should require investigation lasting at least two years, owing to the intervention of eleven different authorities." The Emperor further expresses himself convinced of the urgency of this reform, necessitating the revision of numerous laws, decrees, ordinances and ministerial instructions. His Majesty intrusts this labor to the different sections of the Council of State. The Emperor concludes by saying: "As I attach great importance to this reform, I rely upon the enlightened zeal of the Council to arrive very soon at a satisfactory solution."

The Emperor presided at a Council of Ministers at Paris on the 29th.

The Paris Bourse, on the 29th, closed at 68.50 for Rentes.

The Polish Question.

The Russian Government is understood to have sent replies to the three Powers acknowledging receipt of their notes regarding Poland, but nothing is known further than this.

The Paris *Memorial Diplomatique* says:

"We are able to announce that the acceptance by Russia of the preliminary basis of the notes of England, France and Austria, appears certain, although the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh intends to demand in an explanatory note some modification of the programme of the three Powers. Russia will, it is said, also ask that the seat of the European Conference on the Polish question should be at St. Petersburgh. In designating her own Capital as the place of meeting for the Plenipotentiaries, Russia clearly indicates that she enters completely into the views of the three Cabinets respecting the urgent necessity of arresting the effusion of blood before the opening of the Conference. The Russian Government has taken the usual course of yielding to the friendly remonstrances of the three Powers who signed the notes of the 10th of April last, being well aware that they are already preparing to form a close triple alliance for the realization of the unalterable aim of their common efforts, in the event of diplomatic means being exhausted without assuring the pacification of Poland. The *Memorial Diplomatique* further states that the three Powers have agreed to recommend Brussels as the seat of the conference, and expresses a belief that Prussia will accept this arrangement.

A Lemberg dispatch, of the 28th says: "The reply of the Polish National Government to the note of the Three Powers was dispatched to-day to the proper quarters. Advices from the scene of insurrection show no change. Numerous additional executions of leading Poles, by order of the Russian Government are reported.

The Japanese Question.

The London *Times* anticipates hostilities, and hopes England has public servants in the East who can devise a method for rendering them short and decisive. With an immense Indian army to draw upon, and with a large fleet in those seas, an operation equal to the necessity would seem to be neither difficult nor very costly. If, however, England is about to repeat her old Chinese mistake of demonstrations on the coast, she is committed to a very long and a very expensive business.

The Dutch Government had officially announced to the Lower Federal Council that war will probably break out with Japan within a short time.

Denmark.

The hereditary Prince FREDERICK FERDINAND, heir to the throne of Denmark, (uncle to the present King,) died suddenly on the 29th ult.

THE NEWS BY THE JURA.

CAPE RACE, Friday, July 10,
Viâ PORT HOOD, Saturday, July 11.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool on the 2d, *via* Londonderry on the 3d inst., was boarded by the news-boat at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Her dates are five days later than those already to hand.

The steamship *America*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 1st instant, *en route* for Bremen.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 1st inst.

Great Britain.

The *Times* critizes BRIGHT's speech on mediation, and says BRIGHT was formerly favorable to volunteer embassies and peace movements, but in his new character he appears as an apologist for war, protests against mediation and was an advocate of conquest.

A letter from Mr. SPENCE, of Liverpool, appears in the *Times*. He asserts that recognition is perfectly compatible with neutrality. Those who say that the Southern States have not earned their independence, have not considered that they were held not as the provinces of some empire, subject to higher authority, but as sovereign and independent communities. Hence this is not a struggle on the part of the South to create independence, but a struggle on the part of the North to destroy it. Rules that hold good against revolting provinces, cannot apply to States separating from coequals. The objection has been advanced that recognition should be met by war on the part of the North. But none recommend the measure, except in conjunction with others. It is very possible that a war of words might be declared by a few journals and orators. Recognition is a measure which, so far from stimulating war, is a solemn notice that the object has passed beyond the reach of war. However unpalatable at first shock, recognition is the true and effective measure of peace.

France.

The *Patrie* contradicts the assertion in the foreign papers that a large armament is being undertaken by France in view of certain eventualities in the North of Europe.

The *Nation* publishes a rumor that negotiations are to take place between England and France to settle an agreement between the two Powers and concert a mode of action, if not impossible, in case the Polish question should pass out of its exclusively diplomatic sphere.

Madagascar.

A revolution has taken place in Madagascar. The King has been assassinated, his Minister hung, and his widow proclaimed Queen. LAMBERT's concession, which caused the revolution, has been annulled.

Latest News via Greencastle.

LONDON, Friday, July 3.

The Government was defeated by an immense majority on the vote to purchase the late exhibition building.

There has been a great fire on Water-street, in Liverpool. A large quantity of cotton and wheat were destroyed, but it is believed to be insured. Loss from 100,000 to 200,000 pounds sterling.

A Madrid letter states that the Confederates have made proposals to the Spanish Government for recognition, with the sanction and support of NAPOLEON. The Confederates guarantee the independence of Cuba, by treaty or otherwise, for certain reasonable advantages. The proposition was under consideration.

The debate on Mr. ROEBUCK's motion for the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, has been adjourned by the House of Commons until the 13th.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

By the Great Eastern.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, June 30—A. M.

COTTON—The sales yesterday were about 5,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. The market was firm but quiet, and prices are generally quoted a shade higher.

No market at Manchester since the *Asia* sailed.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and others quote—Breadstuffs all dull under the influence of fine weather. Prices nominally unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Beef, Pork and Bacon slow of sale at about former rates. Lard quiet. Tallow steady.

PRODUCE—Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee in fair demand at former prices. Rice unchanged but quiet. Hemp in more demand at improving prices. Ashes without change. Linseed Oil steady, 46s.@46s. 6d. Naval stores, nothing doing in American Resin or Spirits of Turpentine. Petroleum in more demand; refined advanced to 2s. 1d. and crude to £17 ₱ ton.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS quiet at late rates. SUGAR steady. COFFEE firm. TEA quiet but well sustained. RICE unchanged. TALLOW in good demand; Y. C., 43s. LINSEED OIL, 45s.@45s. 3d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, 99s. for American.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds were firmer, and Consols advanced, on the 29th, to 92¼@92¾. The Money market was without change.

American Securities, on the 29th, showed no change. Illinois Central shares closed at 29@28 discount. Eries at 60@61.

By the Jura.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, July 2.

COTTON—The market is firmer but quiet, and quotations are unchanged. Sales of three days, —— bales, including 6,000 to speculators and exporters.

STATE OF TRADE—The Manchester market is dull, but prices are steady.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is heavy, with a downward tendency. The weather is favorable for the crops. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report Flour tending downward. Wheat very dull, and a partial decline of 2d. is noted. Corn heavy, and tending downward. Mixed, 26s. 6d.@27s. White, 30s.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report: Beef tending upward. Pork quiet but steady. Bacon dull and unchanged. Lard firmer, but rates unaltered. Butter still declining. Tallow steady.

PRODUCE—Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee inactive; rates unchanged. Rice steady, at 32s. Cod Oil, small sales, at £52. Resin, no sales. Spirits Turpentine quiet. Petroleum steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Thursday, July 2.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady. COFFEE flat. TEA steady. TALLOW inactive. LINSEED OIL steady.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Illinois Central shares 29@28 discount.

LATEST VIA GREENCASTLE.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 3.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 33,500 bales, of which 3,500 were to speculators and 7,500 to exporters. The market is reported easier, with little inquiry and prices weak. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 4,000 bales, including 1,500 to speculators and exporters, the market closing dull and unchanged. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	24d.	Middling Orleans	21½d.
Fair Mobiles	23½d.	Middling Mobiles	21d.
Fair Uplands	23d.	Middling Uplands	20½d.

The stock in port is estimated at 352,000 bales, of which 49,000 are American.

BREADSTUFFS are very dull. Wheat easier, and tending downward.

PROVISIONS dull, and tending downward.

LONDON, Friday, July 3.

Consols, 92@92¼ for money; Illinois Central Shares, 29½@28½ discount; Erie shares, 59½.

The Bullion in the Bank has increased.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Funds on the 1st showed a slight tendency to improvement, but were checked by dull accounts from Paris. Discount applications were comparatively moderate. In foreign Stocks renewed discouragement was felt. Russian improved under increased hopes that Russia would make concessions to the Poles. The depression in Paris is attributed to the debate on the Mediation question.

An Interesting Letter from Mr. Thurlow Weed.

HIS VIEWS REGARDING OUR GENERALS AND THE WAR.

The following letter appears in the Albany *Evening Journal*:

ALBANY, Friday, July 10, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Since replying briefly to your letter, it has occurred to me that I may properly submit portions of that reply to the public through the *Evening Journal*.

I am not only without a Presidential candidate, but whenever the subject is brought to my mind, it turns from it impatiently. There is a primary and paramount question to be determined first, and that is, whether we are to have a Union and a Government. If I have any views upon this question, they are to hold the Presidency in abeyance as a reward for him, whoever he may be, that will crush REBELLION and restore the UNION.

I did not urge the removal of Gen. HOOKER, (although I have believed that he, like his predecessors in command of the Army of the Potomac, proved himself unequal to the management of a great army in battle,) nor am I entitled to any credit for the fortunate selection of Gen. MEADE.

I did, in March last, when troops were wanted, urge the appointment of Gen. MCCLELLAN, in the place of Gen. HALLECK. The effort was unsuccessful; and while you inform me that the circumstances are known in Boston, I am not at liberty to speak of them.

At an earlier day I made an effort to give the country the benefit of Gen. BUTLER's services. I did so because I know personally that he was prompt, efficient and wise in the discharge of his duties at Annapolis, and at Fortress Monroe. But while the President was anxious to avail himself of the services of Gen. BUTLER, there were difficulties in regard to a *suitable* command, which could not be overcome.

I have refused to unite with those who seek to displace the Secretary of War; and I do not sympathize with those who malign and abuse him. I cannot, while remembering Mr. STANTON, "faithful among the faithless" in Mr. BUCHANAN's Cabinet, cease to remember him with gratitude. I *know* that the country is indebted to the courage and fidelity of Mr. STANTON, during the two months preceding the 4th of March, 1860, for most that was left of it. There was Imbecility at the Head of the Government, and Treason in its Arms. Mr. STANTON aided in bringing Gen. DIX into the Treasury, with whom he watched, and, as far as possible, thwarted the Treasonable conspiracies of his Colleagues.

Mr. STANTON brought to the discharge of his duties, as Secretary of War, INDUSTRY, ABILITY, INTEGRITY and PATRIOTISM. Those who deny him all or either of these qualities, do so maliciously, or in ignorance of his character. And with such qualities, I do not think the President is called upon to dispense with his services.

I rejoice that your gallant son has "conquered his prejudices" against colored soldiers. I am not surprised that he should say, in his letter from Port Hudson, that the "*negro regiment put our white troops to the blush.*" This senseless prejudice against negro soldiers ought to put all who cherish it "to the blush." But the prejudice is wearing itself out, or I ought to say that the freedmen themselves are wearing it out by their good conduct in camp and their gallantry in the field. The experience of the past and the pages of history ought to have vindicated this eternally outcast race from *such* prejudices. Why in the name of reason, common sense and self-preservation should we refuse to allow the colored man to fight our battles in a war waged expressly to extend and strengthen the heritage of Slavery? In the Revolution the slave fought with his master. In the war of 1812 our glorious navy was indebted to the gallantry of negro sailors for its victories. Com. MCDONOUGH bore testimony to their heroism on Lake Champlain. General JACKSON thanked them, in General Orders, for their gallantry at New Orleans. Our officers are constrained to do them justice now whenever they are engaged. And yet these "prejudices" exist. Indeed, the colored soldier is too frequently exposed to insult, and sometimes, alas, to outrage! It is feared—without cause I devoutly hope—that a colored regiment from Boston, that is to pass through New-York on Monday, may occasion disturbance. Let such wrong be averted. Our great commercial city cannot afford such disgrace. Nothing is asked for this colored regiment but the privilege of going unmolested to the field. Forbear, now, New-Yorkers, and when, if these negroes, or those of them who survive, return, have proved recreant, I will not only join you in spurning them, but will cast the first stone myself.

There is a cause, however, for the hatred of the Negro and the indignities to which he is subjected, that should be remembered and reprobated. The daily and offensive obtrusions of the New-York *Tribune*, with the too frequent and even more offensive obtrusions of WENDELL PHILLIPS, feed and foster popular prejudices against the People of Color. But recently this Traitor or Fanatic—or Traitor and Fanatic—exhibited a mulatto girl to a sympathetic auditory, for the purpose of saying that neither Peace nor Prosperity could return to our country until, by a general amalgamation, its blood, universally demoralized, should become thus mingled! And such teachings, with its approval, are scattered broadcast among the People by the *Tribune*, exciting general disgust, and aggravating the existing prejudices against an unfortunate Race.

Detestable as was the course of VALLANDIGHAM, in and out of Congress, I would have allowed him to rail on. But inasmuch as he *was* arrested, the President did quite right in sending him into rebeldom, where he belongs. But he did not do his whole duty. PHILLIPS should have gone with the Ohio Disunionist, for both are disloyal, the Massachusetts man being the most mischievous. Had both been sent into Dixie, there would have been "no lamentations here or elsewhere that any honest man should regret."

Yours truly, THURLOW WEED.

PHILO S. SHELTON, Esq.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EVIDENCE AS TO MAN'S PLACE IN NATURE. By THOMAS H. HUXLEY, F. R. S., Professor of Natural History in the Government School of Mines, London. 12mo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

Professor HUXLEY is one of the new school of scientific men, and occupies a prominent place amongst those who are now engaged in widely disseminating the highest speculations of Natural History and Physiology on the varied works of Creation. His remarkable talent for popular exposition of abstruse subjects has been already shown in "Lectures on the Origin of Species," published by D. APPLETON & Co., and lately noticed in this paper. The present work, in the same manner, originated from oral discourses delivered before a mixed audience, and, though on a more precise and special subject, is equally remarkable for interest, clearness and perspicacity. The theme of the writer is one that commends itself to the attention of all, and, indeed, forms a link in the grand chain of investigation—geological, ethnological and physiological—which seeks to determine man's place in the scale of creation, and his relation to the animate and inorganic worlds. Prof. HUXLEY does not hesitate to call this "the question of questions for mankind—the problem which underlies all others, and is more deeply interesting than any other." In its widest range it includes doubts that present themselves anew and with undiminished interest to every man born into the world—whence our race has come; what are the limits of our power over nature, and of nature's power over us? to what goal are we tending? Though, in every age, most men will shrink from the labor of original answers to these questions and smother the investigating spirit under the dead weight of authority and tradition, yet higher minds can never cease agitating them afresh, while bringing to the inquiry all the light that each age's progress contributes to their solution. Prof. HUXLEY's treatment may be briefly detailed: His first or introductory lecture is devoted to the history of the large man-like apes, "our poor relations," (as some one wittily calls them,) if all scientific tales are true. Whatever foundation the primitive fables of centaurs and satyrs may derive from this source, these animals were unknown to classical antiquity, and the earliest mention Prof. HUXLEY has succeeded in finding of them is by the Portuguese PIGAFETTA, in his description of the Kingdom of Congo, published in 1598. The succeeding 250 years have barely sufficed to arrive at a clear result deducible from the marvelous narrations of travelers from "PURCHAS' Pilgrims" to DU CHAILLU, whose account of the gorilla proved so singularly provocative of controversy, which was the more remarkable, as he did little else than repeat the information published by the American Missionary, Dr. SAVAGE, in the Boston *Journal of Natural History* fifteen years before. Actual examination reduces the species of apes to four well defined varieties; the orang-outangs, the gibbons, or long armed class, the chimpanzees and the gorillas. An examination of their structural peculiarities compared with those of man, is undertaken in Prof. HUXLEY's second lecture. It is conducted with the perfect knowledge of detail which has brought him out triumphantly from a contest with Prof. OWEN, on the cerebral conformation of man and the apes, and the conclusion arrived at is "that the structural differences which separate man from the gorilla and the chimpanzees, are *not so great* as those which separate the gorilla from the lower apes." The last lecture examines the fossil remains of man lately discovered in the bone caverns of Belgium, and brought into prominence by Sir C. LYELL, in his work on the *Antiquity of Man on the Earth.* A comparison of these crania show them to be as distinctively human as those of our present race, and they afford no support to the Darwinian theory of progression from a lower stage of animal life to a higher and more elevated existence.

The conclusions arrived at by Prof. HUXLEY in his review of the physical relationship existing between man and animals have been received with much repugnance in many quarters, and a hardly defined dread of their possible consequences has been widely felt. How far this is reasonable may well be doubted. The exclusive mental differences which separate man from the animals—in the power of knowledge—the conscience of good and evil—the pitiful tenderness of human affections—are facts just as certain and self-evident as the gradually assimilating resemblances in the bodily form shown in Prof. HUXLEY's ghastly march of skeletons, commencing with the gibbons and ending with man. That these mental and moral qualities, deriving their source, in due gradation, from the "Father of Light" above, should exist independent of physical considerations is surely testimony to their higher origin, and a conclusive argument against the materialism that would attribute them to mere organization. All that tends to elevate the spiritual life of man must be essentially ennobling to the individual and the race, and we may rest satisfied that man's true place in creation was Allwisely determined for that purpose, nor need we fear the result of careful and honest inquiry.

THE JULY PERIODICALS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. No. CC. July, 1863. Boston: CROSBY & NICHOLS.

This double centenary number of the *North American* testifies to a longevity unequaled among our magazines and reviews, one, indeed, which by comparison with its present cotemporaries, may be called patriarchal. We are happy to say, that its general air of ripe maturity and assured respectability, combined with the healthy and vigorous tone of its articles, gives promise of a future as prolonged, influential and honored as its past career has been. Among the most noticeable papers are "Samuel Kirkland," one of the Pioneer Missionaries to the New-York Indians, and founder of Hamilton College; "Leigh Hunt," a genial sketch of the poet's life and writings; "Peerages and Genealogies," a careful and correct article on the family histories of Old and New-England; "Traits of Jean Paul (Richter) and his Titan," apropos to Mr. C. T. BROOKS' translation of that writer's masterpiece; "The Chronology, Topography and Archæology of the Life of Christ," notices favorably the late work by Mr. S. J. ANDREWS, of Hartford, in common with that by Dr. ELLICOTT, the recently appointed Bishop of Gloucester, on the same subject; Mr. W. M. STORY's *Roba di Roma* receives the highest praise for its graphic sketches of the Italy of to-day. The critical notices, thirty-seven in number, are fair and discriminating, and include both American and English books.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN AND THEOLOGICAL REVIEW. Editors, HENRY H. SMITH and J. M. SHERWOOD. July, 1863. New-York.

The high standing of this Quarterly, and the acknowledged talent it brings to bear on the discussion of theological subjects, has procured for it the sanction of the Presbyterian Church as declared in the minutes of the last General Assembly. The action of this body strongly recommended it to the confidence of ministers and Churches, and the present number is fully worthy of this high indorsement. It comprehends articles by Dr. PHILIP SCHAFF, on "The Heidelberg Catechism;" Prof. DEWEY, of Rochester, on "Man's Place in Creation;" a searching examination of Dr. COLENSO's second part on the Pentateuch, by Dr. DANIEL R. GOODWIN, President of the University of Pennsylvania; "Prayer and Meditation," by Hon. ELEAZER LORD, and others of equal merit. The Theological and Literary intelligence and short criticisms on books show a wider range of information than any other review in the country.

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY—Devoted to Literature and National Polity. New-York: JOHN F. TROW.

As its title purports, the *Continental* furnishes a more solid substratum of facts than the other literary magazines. Chief among the articles is that on "Canals," and especially those of our Western States, prepared by the author, Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, for the Chicago Canal Convention; "The Third Year of the War," by Hon. FREDERICK J. STANTON, and "Emancipation in Jamaica," by Rev. C. C. STINBUCK, relate to subjects of present interest; "Diary of Francis Krasinska, or Life in Poland During the Eighteenth Century," introduces for the first time to the English reader CLEMENTINA TANSKA, the most celebrated female writer of Poland, from whom it is translated; "The Cavalier Theory Refuted," by W. WHITMORE, is a curious and interesting exposition of the peopling of the middle colonies and the original sources of their settlers.

THE BATTLE AT GETTYSBURGH.

Additional Rebel Accounts.

Special Dispatch to the Richmond Enquirer.

WINCHESTER, Tuesday, July 7, 1863.

There has been four days' fighting near Gettysburgh, commencing on Wednesday, July 1, and ending on Saturday night, July 4. It is reported here that A. P. HILL, EARLY and RODES fought the enemy principally on Wednesday, beginning at 1 o'clock and lasting two hours. We drove the enemy through Gettysburgh and two and a half miles beyond. At Gettysburgh we captured their wounded—3,500 in number.

The enemy are said to have fought well; their position was on a fortified mountain, up which our men repeatedly charged, but were driven back.

In the fight on Thursday our whole line is said to have been engaged, the line of battle extending six miles in length. The fighting continued until a very late hour of the night of Thursday, and was renewed again on Friday, and lasted all day and into Friday night. It is also reported to have begun again on Saturday and ended late Saturday night by our men capturing the immense fortifications of the enemy.

Our loss is estimated at 10,000. Between 3,000 and 4,000 of our wounded are arriving here to-night. Every preparation is being made to receive them.

Gens. SCALES and PENDER have arrived here wounded this evening. Gens. Armistead, Barksdale, Garnett and Kemper are reported killed. Gens. Jones, Heth, Anderson, Pettigrew, Jenkins, Hampton and Hood are reported wounded.

The Yankees say they had only two corps in the fight on Wednesday, which was open field fighting. The whole of the Yankee force was engaged in the last three days' fighting. The number is estimated at one hundred and seventy-five thousand.

The hills around Gettysburgh are said to be covered with the dead and wounded of the Yankee army of the Potomac.

The fighting of these four days is regarded as the severest of the war, and the slaughter unprecedented; especially is this so of the enemy.

The New-York and Pennsylvania papers are reported to have declared for peace.

PREMATURE SPECULATIONS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 7.

It appears evident to us, from MEADE's dispatches of Friday, that Gen. LEE has at last obtained the object of his long and anxious labors, and that he has brought the remnant of the Army of the Potomac into a position in which he may destroy it at a single blow.

His plan begins to develop itself more fully, and in proportion as it does so we are more and more struck with the long forecast of the mind which conceived it. Knowing full well that the battle of Chancellorsville so crippled the army of HOOKER that he could not interfere with his designs, he determined to carry the war into the enemy's own country, to make them feel what the horrors of war actually were, and to support his army upon their abundance.

His movements compelled HOOKER to follow him, released Richmond from all actual danger, &c., and at the same time were so admirably masked that the Yankee Bobadil could form no conception of his intentions. The capture of Winchester opened the way into the heart of Pennsylvania, and into it LEE poured his army.

The rapid progress of his advanced corps soon compelled the Yankee army to leave their position, and come in pursuit of him, and this, beyond all doubt LEE foresaw. * * * What the result will be, or has been, past events do not permit us to doubt. Whenever we have met the Yankees we have beaten them, and they have rarely been less than three to one.

If the decisive battle has yet been fought it must have been on the 4th, 5th, or 6th of July.

What will the Yankees do next, if this army shall have been annihilated? * * * They cannot send any more veteran troops to replace it, and the probability is that they may lose both Washington and Baltimore.

At any rate they will lose all of Pennsylvania this side of the Susquehanna, and our troops will have it for the support of the war. If LINCOLN depends upon raw levies they will be slaughtered like sheep. If he bring on ROSECRANS, BRAGG will recover the whole of Tennessee. If he call up GRANT, he must abandon all his designs against Vicksburgh. Whichever way he turns an insoluble difficulty presents itself, nor is it at all improbable that he may have to leave Washington as he entered it. We are surprised that he remained so long.

The intelligence communicated from Martinsburgh is glorious, if true. It does not come in such a shape, however, that we can place implicit reliance on it. We, therefore, publish it for what it is worth. Nevertheless, we doubt not that Gen. LEE has defeated MEADE, although this intelligence may not be reliable.

Personal.

—Wm. B. Tilghman, the colored man who rescued the schooner *S. J. Waring*, from rebel privateers some months since, by the judicious use of an axe, was drafted in Providence on Wednesday last.

—Mlle. Adeline Patti has been engaged by the manager of the Italian Opera, at Paris, for the season of next year. She is to receive, it is said, 3,000 francs (£120) for every night she sings.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRAGEDY IN FORTY-NINTH-ST.

A Woman Shot and almost Instantly Killed—Arrest of the Perpetrator—The Coroner's Inquest.

In the TIMES of yesterday, we published an account of the arrest of CHARLES NORMAN on the charge of having caused the death of CATHARINE NORMAN, by shooting her through the head with a revolver. The parties resided at No. 98 West Forty-ninth-street. The affair occurred about noon on Saturday, and the woman survived but a short time after the shot was fired. Officer CONNELL of the Twenty-second Precinct, took NORMAN into custody and held him to await the result of the inquest.

Yesterday Coroner RANNEY summoned a jury and proceeded to investigate the case, at the Station-house of the Twenty-second Precinct. The following is the substance of all the material testimony which was adduced:

Margaret Tunney testified that she lived with the deceased, and had lived with her for the past six weeks as a boarder; she had known the deceased for four or five years; until Saturday last witness had not seen the prisoner for seven years; between ten and eleven o'clock on Saturday morning witness was in the room with deceased, when she heard a quick knock at the door and deceased went to open it; as soon as it was opened the deceased exclaimed "My gracious, is that you?" The prisoner made some reply which witness did not understand; in a moment after witness looked out of the bedroom and saw them sitting together on a lounge; he said to deceased "I have been hunting for you all night and could not find you; she replied "Did you not get the letter I sent you with my number?" he said, "Yes, but I thought the number was 89 instead of 98;" she said it was very strange that he could direct a letter right, but could not find the house when he came to look for it; there were more words about the number, which witness did not remember; the deceased then came into the bedroom where witness was, and said "Maggie, come out and see my old man; witness was then introduced to the prisoner, Charles Norman; the deceased asked him where his trunk was, to which question he made her no definite answer; she asked him if he had any money, and he said "No, I'm broke;" she laughed and replied, "I guess not;" he then pulled several papers out of his pocket, and among them there was a picture; at the same time there was some money in his hand; deceased then asked witness to sit on the lounge and look at the picture and money, and witness complied with the request; prisoner asked deceased to go and get his trunk; deceased said she would if he would tell her where it was; he then asked her to get him some wine; she said the best thing for him was to go to bed and have a sleep; it was from 10 to 15 minutes from the time the prisoner entered the room before the pistol was fired. The prisoner asked deceased a second time to get him some wine; deceased [illegible] laughingly, "Give me $20 and I'll go and get it;" he said, as though joking, "Do you wish to be shot?" she said, "No indeed, I do not," and turned to witness laughing; the next thing witness heard was the report of a pistol; did not see the pistol before this; at the time of the shot the prisoner was lying in a half recumbent position on the lounge; the deceased arose, put her hand to her face, started across the room and fell; witness thought that the prisoner said to deceased just as she was falling, "Spit it out, Kate." Witness said to prisoner, "Why, Charlie, what have you done?" He replied, it won't be anything. After she had fallen, he knelt beside her and said, "Never mind, Kate, if you go, I'll go with you." Prisoner then said to witness that she had better go for a doctor as soon as possible. When Dr. Gilchrist came he said he could do nothing for her, that she must die. The prisoner was all the time fanning deceased, and he frequently exclaimed, "My God, Kate, have I come home to do this?" At the Doctor's request, witness went for a Policeman, and the prisoner was taken into custody; did not see the pistol at all; when it was fired the three sat together on the lounge; nothing was said but what witness has above stated. The prisoner seemed to be perfectly sober; never heard prisoner say that deceased was his wife; there were only three persons in the room when the shot was fired. Witness was positive that deceased was shot by the prisoner.

John Connell, of the Twenty-second Precinct, the policeman who made the arrest, testified that about 12 o'clock on Saturday, Margaret Tumey came to the Station-house and said to Sergeant Gross, that a woman had just been shot in Forty-ninth-street. Witness went to the place indicated, and found deceased lying upon the floor, and the prisoner kneeling over her fanning her. Dr. Gilchrist was there, and he handed to witness a seven barreled pistol, which he said had been found on the prisoner; one of the barrels was empty, the other six were loaded; witness took prisoner to the Station-house; on the way thither witness said to him "This is a very bad affair;" he replied, "Yes, it is; but it is an accident, and can't be helped;" he evinced a good deal of sorrow, and wept.

Wm. N. Gilchrist, M. D., testified that on Saturday last he was called to No. 98 West Forty-ninth-street to see a woman who had been shot; he found her lying on the floor, and the prisoner was holding her head over a wash-bowl; she was alive, but unconscious; he asked prisoner how it happened, and he replied that he was skylarking; his language was; "I just pulled the trigger, and the woman tumbled forward on the sofa;" witness asked him for the pistol, and he took this (the pistol produced) from his pocket and handed it to witness; witness asked prisoner if the deceased was his wife, and he replied "No," but that he had intended to make her his wife; witness told prisoner that she could not live, and he said: "Give me the pistol and I will put a ball through myself;" witness thought prisoner had been drinking.

H. D. Ranney, M. D., testified that he was a physician and surgeon, and resided at No. 130 West Thirty-fourth-street; witness had made an autopsy on the body of Catharine Norman, lying at No. 98 West Forty-ninth-street; the face had a bloated and tumefied look; around the right eye there was much tumefaction; on passing a probe into the right nares, he found what seemed to be a pistol-shot wound passing through the base of the skull into the brain; witness was of the opinion that this pistol-shot, with the consequent hemorrhage, was the cause of death.

At the conclusion of the testimony, the Jury rendered the following verdict:

"That the said Catharine Norman came to her death by injuries received from a pistol-shot wound, the pistol being in the hands of Charles Norman."

Coroner Ranney then asked the accused the usual questions, in reply to which he said that he was 30 years of age, born in New-York, resided at No. 98 West Forty-ninth-street, and was by occupation a butcher. As to the question of his guilt or innocence, the prisoner said that his counsel had advised him to say nothing. He was accordingly committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The deceased was about 30 years of age.

Hawkins' Zouaves, Ninth Regiment New-York State Volunteers.

This regiment, which served with so much distinction at Hatteras, Roanoke, Camden, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburgh and elsewhere, is again to proceed to the seat of war, under command of its late Major, now Col. E. Jardine, an officer who began his military career in the Mexican war. Recruiting is progressing rapidly for all of its ten companies. Discharged two years' or nine months' soldiers receive $550 bounty, new recruits $175. The headquarters are at No. 510 Broadway.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A Returned Heroine.—About two years ago, Mrs. Mary Seisgle left this City for the seat of war, with the Forty-first regiment New-York Volunteers, of which her husband was a member. She returned on Saturday night last, dressed in a soldier's uniform. The Police took her into custody, under the act which forbids a woman to walk the streets in male apparel. She was taken to the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house, where it was satisfactorily shown that she had lost all of her clothing in the late battles of Gettysburgh, and that she had no other alternative but to put on a soldier's uniform. It further appeared that during her two years' absence she has rendered herself very useful as hospital nurse. She was sent to the residence of her husband's brother, No. 8 Spring-street.

A Warning to Bulletin-Readers.—Late on Saturday afternoon, as Mr. Temple Tibbetts, of Tompkins-street, was engaged in reading a bulletin containing the war news, in the Bowery, he suddenly felt a strong pull at his watch-guard. He placed his hand upon his pocket and found his watch gone. He turned to a young man, named Wilson, and charged him with the theft. The latter denied the charge most emphatically, but a citizen said to Tibbetts, "Wilson has your watch in his hand now—I saw him take it from your pocket." Wilson was searched, and the watch, valued at $75, was recovered from him. Justice Osborne committed the accused in default of $1,000 bail.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Arrest of an Alleged Agent for the Southern Confederacy.—A Southern gentleman named John Moore, who had been boarding at the Pierrepont House, in Montague-street, with his wife and daughter, for the past two months, was induced to leave the hotel on Thursday night to go to New-York by a man known as Col. Sherman, and since ascertained to be a Government detective. After reaching the other side he was conveyed to Jersey City, and it is believed sent on to Washington. The charges against him, if any, have not been divulged. The circumstances of the arrest appear to be these: Sherman made frequent visits to the Pierrepont House since Mr. Moore came there, and became very intimate with him, and it is supposed that he obtained sufficient information by "pumping" to warrant his arrest. Sherman went by the name of Jones during this time. He not only became intimate with Mr. Moore but with his family. About 9 o'clock on Thursday night he persuaded Mr. Moore to accompany him to New-York, and that is the last seen of him. On Friday morning Sherman, accompanied by another Government detective, called at the house, and requested the privilege of searching Mr. Moore's baggage. The proprietor, Mr. Burns, told him he should allow no one to enter their rooms without the consent of Mrs. Moore, who was absent at the time, having gone to New-York in search of her husband. Sherman then left, and the other detective occupied a room opposite Mr. Moore's apartments. A short time thereafter Sherman returned in company with Mrs. Moore, who consented that he should examine their baggage. The detectives proceeded to do so in presence of Mrs. Moore and daughter and the proprietor of the house. They overhauled everything, and took possession of a few scraps of manuscript and several daguerreotypes, with which they left, Mrs. Moore expressing confidence that there was nothing in the trunks to implicate her husband in any respect, or in any offence, interposed no objections whatever. Mr. Moore is about 60 years of age, and is a native of Maryland. Col. Sherman stated that Mr. Moore's real name was Hyland, and that he was an agent of the Southern Confederacy. He also informed Mr. Burns that he should call again on Monday, (to-day,) and inform him what disposition had been made of Mr. Moore. The affair creates a good deal of excitement throughout the City.

Probable Homicide by a Woman.—An affray occurred in the basement of No. 83 East Baltic-street, occupied by Mr. Michael Casey, late on Friday night or Saturday morning, in which a young man named George Beatty, was shot in the head with a musket in the hands of Mrs. Casey. The charge of small shot entered his skull. It appears that Beatty, accompanied by James Dunn, John P. Mayer and James Keenan, called at the house to see some women of their acquaintance. After remaining some time one of the men went out and returned with liquor, of which all partook. Besides Mrs. Casey, Mrs. Sarah Sally and Margaret Farrell were present, the former with her two children. Beatty, making rather too familiar with Mrs. Sally, she seized a stick of wood and struck him, and the women then pushed him out of the house. He returned again and assaulted one of them, and running out to the door Mrs. Casey took up a musket and shot him, telling him at the same time to clear out. He ran a few yards and fell upon the sidewalk. He was raised up by his companions and Sergeant Haggerty and conveyed to the Long Island College Hospital where it was ascertained that his brains protruded. The injuries are of such a character that his recovery can hardly be expected. He was fast sinking yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Casey was arrested. She stated that she loaded the gun herself and fired it, but had no intention of killing the man. She wanted to frighten him so that he would stay out of the house. She is held to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

Another Fatal Railroad Accident.—A little girl, named Louisa Kausch, aged two years, daughter of Henry Kausch, residing at No. 204 Gold-street, was run over on Saturday, by a De Kalb-avenue railroad car, resulting in a fracture of the right thigh. She died from the effects yesterday. It appears she was crossing the street with her brother, some two years her senior. Seeing that they were in danger, the boy ran across the street, and the little girl not being able to get out of the way, was run over before the driver could stop the horses. An inquest was held by Coroner Norris, and a verdict of "Accidental Death" was rendered.

Murderous Assault of a Man Upon His Wife.—Coroner Norris was notified yesterday to take the ante-mortem examination of Mrs. Kinney, wife of Patrick Kinney, residing in Vanderbilt-avenue, near Atlantic, who was severely injured by her husband on the morning of the 4th of July last. It appears they had a quarrel, when the husband, in a fit of passion, seized a fluid lamp with a marble pedestal, with which he beat her upon the head, causing her skull to press in, and rendering her insensible. She lingered in great pain until Saturday, when the physician attending her, ascertaining that she was fast failing, deemed it his duty to transfer the case to the Coroner, who, after examining the woman, caused the arrest of Kinney, who is held to await the result of the injuries inflicted.

Bequests to Missionary Societies.—The will of the late Mrs. Phebe Butler, of Brooklyn, was last week admitted to probate in the Kings County Surrogate's office. She makes the following bequests: American Bible Society, American Board of Foreign Missions, American Home Missionary Society, and the American Tract Society, each the sum of $250, to be paid in annual installments of $50 each; and $3,000 to be disposed of in private charities by the executors of the will.

Boy Drowned while Bathing.—A boy, apparently about eight years of age, was drowned, yesterday, while bathing in the river at the foot of Forty-seventh-street, Gowanus. His body was recovered, but not identified. The name "J. Laird" was marked on his shirt.

Williamsburgh.

Enrolling in the Second Congressional District.—Provost-Marshal Maddox has completed the enrollment for the Second Congressional District, and the figures show an aggregate of 33,155 names. This is an excess of about 15,000 names over the poll list of the district, which is a sufficient guarantee that the work has been thoroughly done, while at the same time it shows that a large number of our citizens have absented themselves from the polls within the past few years. The following are the figures of the Second Congressional District, which comprises the Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of the City of Brooklyn, and the country towns:

Wards.	Total Number Enrolled.	Total 1st Class.	Total 2d Class.
VIth	4,962	3,295	1,667
VIIIth	1,434	931	503
IXth	4,235	2,725	1,510
Xth	4,723	3,368	1,355
XIIth	2,390	1,518	872
XIVth	3,613	2,392	1,221
XVIth	5,014	3,495	1,519
XVIIth	2,520	1,553	967
XVIIIth	1,162	737	425
Towns.			
Flatlands	497	298	199
Flatbush	645	536	109
New-Lots	897	600	297
New-Utrecht	719	609	110
Gravesend	344	326	18
Totals	33,155	22,383	10,772

The figures of the Third Congressional District are not yet completed.

Temperance Dedication.—Yesterday afternoon and evening the Father Matthew Total Abstinence Benevolent Society, No. 3, of Brooklyn, E. D., celebrated the inauguration of its hall, and was assisted by several societies from New-York. Four separate organizations participated, and four brass bands lent their aid to the ceremonies. In the evening the ceremony of dedicating the new hall at the corner of Seventh and Grand streets took place. Interesting addresses were delivered by a number of distinguished advocates of the Temperance cause.

LAW REPORTS.

The Newspaper Mandamus.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—July 11.

Before Justices Sutherland, Leonard and Clerke.

The People ex rel. George Opdyke, &c., vs. Matthew T. Brennan, Comptroller, &c.—By the Court—Sutherland, J.—The words of the act are, "Four papers having the largest daily circulation."

We have no right to add to this the words, "in the City of New-York." It is reasonable and probable that the Legislature intended that the advertisements should be published in the four papers having the largest daily circulation in the City of New-York, but it is also reasonable and probable that the act was worded on the theory that the four papers having the largest daily circulation generally would have the largest daily circulation in the City of New-York.

We think, therefore, that the construction of the act by the Mayor and by the Justice who made the order appealed from was correct.

But as the determination of the question of fact, which four papers have the largest daily circulation, involves the consideration of evidence, and an adjudication upon such evidence, by the Mayor and the Comptroller, we do not see upon what principle a *mandamus* can issue commanding the Comptroller to unite with the Mayor in designating four certain papers, naming them in the *mandamus*.

This Court could by *mandamus* compel the Mayor and Comptroller to meet and act in the matter; but we do not think that we could compel them to act in a particular manner—that is, to unite in designating four certain papers named by the Court.

The People *vs.* Dutchess, C. P., 20 Wend., 658; *ex-parte*, Basset 2 Cowen, 458; The Judges of the Oneida Common Pleas *vs.* The People, 18 Wend., 78; Opinion of the Chancellor and cases cited.

We think the order appealed from should be modified, so as to order a *mandamus* to issue to the Comptroller, directing him to unite with the Mayor in designating the four papers having the largest daily circulation generally.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 11, 1863.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	103	200	Harlem R.	105¼
10,000	U.S. 6s,'81, Reg.	104¾	2800	do	105
9,000	do	105	1000	do b10	105
2,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Coup.	105⅛	1200	do	104¾
3,000	Trea. 7 3-10 ℘ ct.		100	do	104⅞
	Notes. Oct. & Ap'l.	106⅜	200	do s30	104¼
2,000	do	106¾	200	Reading R.	103¾
1,000	U. S. 6s. 1-yr. C.	100⅞	100	do b10	104
70,000	do New	98⅞	1200	do	104
10,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	61¼	100	Mich. Cen. R. b10	109½
20,000	do	64¾	125	do	109⅛
2,000	Mo. State 6s	69⅛	8	do	110
10,000	do	70	600	M. S. & N. I.	79¾
1,000	do	70¼	100	do	80
13,000	Cal. State 7s	132	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	115
1,000	Hud. R. 3d M.	121	100	do	115¼
8,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C.	30	52	Panama R.	188
1,000	Chic. & N. W. I. B.	100	300	Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	107
25,000	Amer. Gold	132⅛	500	do	106¾
15,000	do	132⅛	100	do b10	107
150,000	do	132¼	400	do	106⅞
4,000	do	132¼	500	Ill. Cen. Can. B. S.	86
25	Bank of Commerce	103½	300	Clev. & Pitt. R.	86⅞
50	Canton Co.	27⅛	2400	do	87
250	do	27⅜	200	do	87⅛
100	Cumb. Coal. Prf.	21⅜	100	do b10	87¼
700	do	22	500	do b15	87½
300	do	22¼	400	do b60	88
100	do	22⅛	6	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	155
200	Quicksilv. M. Co	40	25	Gal. & Chi. R.	93½
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	191	500	do	94
50	do s10	191	100	do b10	94¼
25	do	192	50	do b30	94⅜
100	do	193	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	111
300	do	196	500	do	111⅛
25	do	196¼	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	95⅛
100	do b30	197	600	do	95¾
100	do	196½	400	do	95⅞
100	do	196¾	100	do s10	95¾
200	Bucks Co. Lead	1⅛	100	do b10	96
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	119	100	do s30	95¾
100	do s10	119¼	200	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	114
100	do b10	119¼	200	do b60	115¼
200	Erie Railway	96¼	100	Mil. & P. DuC. R.	61
2400	do	96	500	do b30	60½
100	do b10	96	500	do	60
200	do b10	96⅛	150	do	59⅞
150	Erie R. Pref. b10	103	350	do	59½
200	do	102¾	150	do	59¾
1200	Hudson R. R. snwk	170	10	M. & P. Du C. 1st Pr.	110
850	do s10	160	50	M. & P. DuC. 2d Pref.	78
50	do s10	164	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	67
100	do snwk	169	100	do	67¼
100	do snw	168	100	do	67½
100	do c	176	100	do b10	67¼
100	do c	177	150	A. & T. H. R.	44
300	do	177	200	A. & T. H. R. Prf.	72
200	do	178	400	Chic. & N. W. R.	29
250	Harlem R. Pref.	101	100	Chic. & Alt. Pref.	90
200	do s10	101			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Mo. State 6s	70	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	119¾
300	Bucks Co. Lead	1⅝	200	do s5	119
100	Pacific Mail	197	200	do	119
200	do c	196⅛	100	M. S. & N. I. R. c	79⅝
50	do s10	196⅛	200	do	79⅜
50	do b3	196¾	200	do b10	79¾
500	Erie Railway c	96⅛	200	Ill. Cen. R.	107
1200	do	96⅛	300	Clev. & Pitts.	87⅛
100	do s10	96⅛	200	do	87¾
100	do s10	96	300	Mil. & P. Du C.	59⅛
600	do b3	96¼	100	do s10	59½
100	do snw	96⅛	100	do b10	59¾
200	Erie R. Prf.	103	300	T. H. & Alt. Pref.	73
50	Hudson R. R. c	179	100	do b5	73¼
1000	Harlem R. s10	105	100	Gal. & Chi. R.	94
800	do c	105¼	100	do b10	94¼
500	do	105⅜	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	96
1000	do	105¼	100	do b3	96
400	do s10	105⅛			

Monday, July 13—A. M.

The great and victorious events rejoiced over during the past week have imparted a stability to the general public confidence, which has favorably influenced the turn of the Money Market. The number of outside lenders on the Street has sensibly increased, and the ease of supply at Bank is more decided than for six weeks past. The price of Gold Coin and rates for Foreign Exchange have fallen *twelve per cent.*, and the temper of the Stock Exchange is higher on nearly the entire speculative list. The price of Money to the Brokers was more generally 6 than 7 ℘ cent. on Saturday. The Import trade continues to move on a moderate and healthy scale. The Exports of Domestic Produce, though temporarily affected by the fall in Gold and Exchange, are liberal for the season, while the demand for Gold to ship abroad has not yet been influenced materially by the decline in price. The small export of the week is in marked contrast with the heavy shipments of last July. It is not unlikely, however, that a portion of the large accumulations which have for some months been held here on speculation may now find a market abroad, as many of the holders are tired of holding for the chances of a rise even on the present reduced premium. The nature and bearing upon the result of the war and the restoration of commerce on the Mississippi River, of the brilliant achievement of Gen. Grant at Vicksburgh, were scarcely appreciated on the Street to the close of the week, owing to the absence of the details now coming forward, and which swell immensely the magnitude of the victory. In like manner, the dispersion of Bragg's rebel army, north of the Tennessee, by internal dissension, and the victorious march of Rosecrans, and the defeat and rout of the army of Price by Prentiss at Helena, have not yet been weighed by their true importance, so much has the public mind been engrossed by the victory of Gettysburgh and retreat of Lee. But it is not the less certain that these points will soon have their due weight with Foreign Exchange drawers on this side, besides immediately creating a profound sensation in the circles of American trade and securities in Europe.

The receipts into the Treasury Office here from the sales of the 5-20 years Stock, for the week, amount to $4,503,210. The 6 ℘ cent. Treasury paper of the Government, the interest on which is payable in currency, advanced 2 ℘ cent. The Funded Stocks, of the old issues, notwithstanding the heavy fall in Exchange, which for the moment affects all limited orders from the other side, are 1 ℘ cent. higher for the registered 6 ℘ cents of 1881, and steady, at the close of the week, for the Coupons of the same date. The Treasury 7.30 ℘ cents are 1 ℘ cent. higher, and in demand. The Sub-Treasury balance is partially reduced from the previous week, standing $22,292,683 against $24,731,505. All the accomodating facilities afforded by Mr. Cooke, Loan Agent of the Government, and his Sub-Agents, previous to the 30th June, are continued through the month of July for subscribing *at par* to the 5-20 years Funded Stock, (as well as direct subscriptions at the Treasury,) and we learn that the delay in getting the Bonds from the Department has been much reduced; the work of preparing them being much nearer up to the day of subscription.

The Share list at the Stock Exchange was, on some of the Railways, temporarily depressed by *short* sales, and also sales by timid parties in apprehension of a decline on the first heavy fall in Gold and Exchange early in the week, but the favorable turn in the Money market, and the competition to buy among the crowd of outside speculators who flock every morning into Wall and William streets, soon reversed the market. Our comparative list denotes a rise of 24 ℘ cent. on Hudson River, 17 ℘ cent. on Pacific Mail, 11 ℘ cent. on Harlem, 3½ on Pittsburgh, 5½ on Prairie du Chien, 4 on Illinois Central, and a firm demand on most other descriptions.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	143⅜@131¼
U. S 6 ℘ cents. 1881	105⅜@107@105⅜xd
New-York Central	121⅜@119⅛
New-York and Erie	95⅞@96⅛
Erie Preferred Shares	103⅜@103
Rock Island	95⅜@96
Michigan Guaranteed	116⅛@115
Michigan Southern	80@83@78@79⅝
Michigan Central	110@109⅛
Toledo	109¼@110
Illinois Central	103@107
Pacific Mail	181⅛@198⅛
Hudson River	155⅛@179
Harlem Preferred	95@100
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	85@88⅛
Harlem Common	96@107
Fort Wayne and Chicago	66@67⅛
Chicago and North Western	30⅛@29
Prairie du Chien	54@59⅝

The market for Gold Coin opened steady on Saturday at about the closing figure of Friday afternoon, but after selling at 132½ at the Stock Exchange Board, the price fell off on the Street to 131½ ℘ cent. The export of Specie for the week is only $402,000 of all descriptions. The rates of Exchange on London, after the sailing of the steamers at noon, were also ½@1 ℘ cent. weaker—quoted 144½@145 ℘ cent.—but little actual business after the mail left. There appeared to be an extra offering of Money to the Stock Brokers at 6@7 ℘ cent. The Stock market was generally firm, with special signs of buoyancy in Hudson River, Pacific Mail, Erie, Pittsburgh and Harlem. On the Street, at 3½ o'clock, the following figures were made as compared with Friday afternoon:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
Gold Coin	132⅝	131¼	Harlem Pref.	100½	100
U.S. 6s, 1881	105⅝	106⅛	Mich. Central	109½	109½
N. Y. Central	118⅜	119⅝	Mich. Southern	79¼	79⅝
Erie	95⅝	96⅛	Mich. Guarant'd	115	115
Erie Preferred	103	103	Illinois Central	106⅛	107
Hudson	179	179	Pittsburgh	86⅝	88⅛
Pacific Mail	190	198⅝	Fort Wayne	67¼	67⅛
Harlem	104⅛	107	Rock Island	95¼	96
Canton	27⅛	27⅛	Northwest	29⅝	29
Prairie du Chien	59⅝	59½	Galena	93	94
Treas. Cer., new	99	98⅞	Reading	104¾	104

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	108	Ocean	98
Union	110	American Exchange	105
America	120	Bank of the Republic	109
Tradesmen's	117	Bank of North Amer.	106
National	104	Metropolitan	110
State of New-York	103	Citizens'	100
Commerce	103	Corn Exchange	109
Mechanics' Bank. Ass.	96	Continental	86
New-York Exchange	110	Commonwealth	98

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s.	105	Al. & T. H. firsts	101½
N. Y. Cen. 6s real est.	102	A. & T. H. 2ds, pref.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	101⅛	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Inc.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	122	Chic. & N. W. S. F.	105
Erie fourths, '80	104	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	100
Erie fifths, '88	104	Chi. & N. W. 1st m. 2d ser.	87
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	107	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	58
Hud. R. firsts, '69	117	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	77½
Hud. R. sec'ds, S. F. '85	117	Tol. & Wab. seconds	92½
Hud. R. thirds, '75	121	Gal. & Chic. firsts	102
Harlem firsts, '69, '73	106	Chi. & R. I. firsts	106½
Har. seconds, '64	102½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	105
Mich. Cen. '69 '72	116	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	105
Mich. C. New 1sts, '82	119	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100
Chic., Bur. & Q. firsts	116	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	80
Mch. So. seconds	103	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	97
N. Ind. R., Gosh. Line '68	105	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	80
Illinois Central '75	115	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	59¼

The payments into the Treasury on account of the 5-20 years Stock, amount to $581,350, of which $463,500 was from the Loan Agency, and $117,850 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury.

Saturday's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $1,394,974 19, including for Customs, $99,372 44; Payments, $2,303,855 71; Balance, $22,292,683 44.

Mr. E. J. Donnell, No. 49 Broad-street, is now the New-York representative of the well-known American Produce Factors in Liverpool and Glasgow, Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co.

The Import entries of the past week amount to $2,569,453, against $3,062,235 same week last season. The export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,414,929, against 3,020,011 same week in 1862. The export of Specie is $402,000, against $2,597,000 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $782,000.

The Custom-house returns for the last month are not yet made up, so that we must again delay the completion of our Trade Tables for the Fiscal Year closed on 30th June, and also our customary comparative summary by weeks.

The receipts of the Harlem Road for the month of June are as follows:

1862	$97,337 23
1863	116,899 92
Increase	$19,561 69

The Stock Exchange Brokers have contributed altogether Ten Thousand Dollars to the United States Sanitary Commission, of which $5,000 is the individual contribution of Mr. Leonard W. Jerome, and $5,000 by the regular Stock Exchange Board.

The Earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the first week in July were:

	1862.	1863.
Passengers	$5,543 68	$7,382 08
Freight	22,442 19	20,653 17
Total	$27,985 87	$28,035 25

The National (Industrial) Bank.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A few years since, it was proposed to establish in this City a bank, the character of which may perhaps be appropriately indicated by some such name as the *Industrial Bank*. The object was to encourage deposits on the part of persons of limited means, and to furnish facilities for loans to professional men, mechanics and small tradesmen, whose custom would not be valued by existing banks. It can scarcely be questioned that such a bank would have no small influence in leading to the adoption of business habits among the classes referred to, and that it would give much needed accommodation to multitudes of persons of reliable character, competent to offer undoubted security for loans, but whose necessities are not provided for by present organizations.

My object is to suggest that this subject is worth being revived and seriously considered, in connection with the new *National Banking Law*. An institution of small capital—inviting investment from the classes to be benefited, yet open to all, and organized upon the basis referred to—would not only be commended by its benevolent features, but would, I am convinced, be among the most profitable of our financial establishments.

I have no doubt of the success of the plan, if two or three gentlemen of means would initiate the enterprise.

PROFESSIONAL.

Conversion of Treasury 7.30 Per Cents.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have endeavored, without success, to learn in how *small* sums the 7.30 Treasury Notes are convertible into the 6 ℘ cents of 1881. Information on this point would doubtless assist many of small means in determining what disposition to make of their investments in the former security. Will you be kind enough to give it, and oblige

S. R. T.?

We believe the Department is only prepared at present with Coupon Bonds of the denominations of $500 and $1,000, and Registered Certificates of the denominations of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000; but the privilege of conversion runs as low as $50, and we presume the Secretary will order small bonds and certificates accordingly, before the 7.30 ℘ cents begin to come in freely for conversion into the long 6 ℘ cent. Loan of 1881. In this connection we may add that small investors can now obtain bonds of the denominations of $50, $100 and $500 of the 5-20-years 6 ℘ cent. Stock *at par*, for United States Notes of legal tender.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, July 11, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 44 bbls. Ashes, 15,002 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. and 1,285 bags Corn Meal, 105,425 bushels Wheat, 135,879 bushels Corn, 111,080 bushels Oats, 2,130 bushels Malt, 384 pkgs. Provisions, and 649 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been very quiet, including Pots at $8, and Pearls at $9 62½ ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 70 bags Rio at 29½c., and 200 bags St. Domingo, on private terms, ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Is more active and much dearer. Middlings 62c.@63c. ℘ ℔. Sales and resales, 1,100 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, at about previous prices, though the tendency of the market has been in favor of buyers. Sales since our last, 12,200 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $4 30@$4 85; poor to choice extra State at $5 40@$6, chiefly at $5 50@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 85@$6 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 30	@$4 85
Extra State	5 40	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 40	@ 7 60
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	5 85	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 05	@ 7 60
Extra Genesee	6 00	@ 7 60
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 9 25

Southern Flour is quiet to-day; sales since our last, 900 bbls., at $6 15@$6 85 for poor to good superfine; $6 90@$8 30 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 35@$9 25 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is rather heavy; sales, 600 bbls. Extra, at $5 50@$7 50 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues quiet, at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, at $4@$4 05 for Jersey, $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less demand, and prices have been less buoyant. Sales have been made of 87,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 52; Amber Western at $1 40@$1 42; Red Western (Winter) at $1 35@$1 39; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 33@$1 35; Milwaukee Club at $1 22@$1 33; Chicago Spring at $1 14@$1 26, and Amber State at $1 42 ℘ bushel. Corn is in good request, but at irregular prices; sales have been reported to-day of 174,000 bushels, at 67½c.@68½c., chiefly at 68c., for shipping mixed Western; 67c.@67½c. for unsound; 73c.@75c. for White, and 70c.@71c. for Yellow Western, ℘ bushel. Rye continues quiet at 93c.@$1 05, according to quality, ℘ bushel. Oats are inactive, including Canada at 70c.@73c.; Western at 73c.@76c.; State at 75c.@76c. ℘ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt rule quiet and nominal. The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide water from the commencement of navigation, to and including the 7th of July, in the years indicated:

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Canal opened	May 1.	May 1.	May 1.
Flour, bbls.	294,100	476,600	445,500
Wheat, bush.	8,006,600	8,740,100	6,435,300
Corn, bush.	4,662,600	4,897,500	7,938,400
Barley, bush.	135,800	419,700	55,700
Oats, bush.	1,836,900	1,291,700	3,110,100
Rye, bush.	220,400	298,400	101,800

HAY—North River Bale is in fair request to-day, at 75c.@90c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in limited demand, at 15c.@21c. ℘ ℔.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been light, and prices depressed, during the past week. The receipts were only 9,729 hides; sales, 16,900 hides, the latter including according to Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co., 6,200 Dry Montevideo, 20½@21 ℔s.; 25½c. cash, usual selection; 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 ℔s., on private terms; 850 Dry Central American, 18 ℔s., 23c. cash, usual selection; 400 Dry West Indies, 24 ℔s., 14c. cash, as they run; 2,600 Dry Salted Pernambuco, 30 ℔s., on private terms; 2,300 City Slaughters, 70@75 ℔s., 9½c.@10c. cash; 1,300 City Slaughters, 70 ℔s., on private terms; 500 Country Slaughters, 75 ℔s., on private terms; 750 W. S. Rio Grande Cow, 48 ℔s., on private terms; 324 W. S. Demerara, 40@45 ℔s., on private terms; 525 Damaged B. A. Horse, on private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 427,400 (same time last year 294,400—year before, 481,900,) and 55 bales.

LEATHER—The week's movements in this line Messrs. Weisel & Weidmeyer notice thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—As only few buyers have recently been in town, sales on the spot are much less than were those of the preceding weeks. A considerable portion of the Leather now being received from tanneries was sold previous to arrival. Both receipts and stock continue of limited extent. Upper-in-rough is in small supply, and prices are very firm. *Oak Sole*—The inquiry has been fair. Receipts were moderate—about equal to sales—leaving only a small supply in dealers' hands. Rates are quite firm, and for choice Leather tend upward. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 39,000 sides."

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, privately and by auction, 340 bbls. New-Orleans, at 24c.@43c.; 365 hhds. Porto Rico, at 47c.; and 260 hhds. and tcs. Cuba Muscovado, at 40c.@44c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, sales having been made of 2,800 bbls., at $11 75@$12 for Old Mess; $13 87½@$14 for new Mess; $10 75@$11 50 for old and new Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate demand, at 8c.@8½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon is very quiet, at 5½c.@7c. ℘ ℔. Lard is unaltered; sales 900 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10c., ℘ ℔. Beef is dull and heavy; sales 230 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $9 50@$12 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ℘ bbl. Butter rules quiet at 14c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State, ℘ ℔. Cheese continues inactive at 9c.@11½c. ℘ ℔.

SKINS—For Goat the market continues quiet. A limited demand from manufacturers prevails, but their views are generally too much below those of holders to allow of transactions. We have no sales to report. Deer are in good demand from manufacturers and dealers, with a light supply on hand. We note sales of 10,000 ℔s. Sisal, and 12,000 ℔s. Matamoros, on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been purchased to the extent of 1,200 hhds., including New-Orleans at [illegible], Porto Rico at 11¼c.@12c., and Cuba at 10c.@11½c. [illegible]

TOBACCO—Is inactive. Sales, [illegible] hhds. Kentucky at 14½c.@22c. and 87 cases Seed Leaf at [illegible]

TALLOW—Sales 104,000 ℔s., at 10¼c.@10½c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., at 45c.@[illegible] ℘ gallon.

WOOL—Has been decidedly less active, buyers having been reluctant to operate, unless at reduced prices, while the principal holders have been unwilling to make any important concessions. The week's sales include 75,000 ℔s. fleece, at 70c.@78c., chiefly at 75c.; 100 bales California pulled at 75c.; 350 bales Cape at 35c.@37½c.; 104 bales do., slightly damaged, (by auction,) at 26½c.@33c.; 100 bales Mestiza at 21c.@24c., and 70 bales Cordova on private terms, ℘ ℔. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of this morning says: "The transactions in domestic for the past week have been rather limited, and do not foot up more than 250,000@300,000 ℔s., at about former prices. Manufacturers are not disposed to operate till the full effect of the war news is experienced in the market. At the close prices are rather nominal, at 75c.@85c. for fleece, and 85c.@90c. for choice super and extra pulled, of which grades the stock is very light. About 5,000 ℔s. California (Fall clip) sold at 45c., and a lot of Canada pulled at 70c. For foreign Wools the market is weak, and prices tending downward. There is considerable inquiry for the finer grades, but medium and coarse are very dull. Sales of 500 bales Cape at 35c.@38c.; 300 do. Mestizo at 28c.@33c.; 100,000 ℔s. Cordova noils at 38c., and 1,000 bales of other descriptions, including Mediterranean and South America, at previous rates." In Philadelphia, the *North American* says, "the receipts and stocks continue light, and the market firm but quiet at the rates now current, a few small lots only having found buyers at 75c.@80c. for fleece, and 81c. for tub, at which figures there is more disposition to sell within the last day or two, but the demand has fallen off."

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet, without any remarkable changes in rates. For Liverpool, the engagement included 55,000 bushels Grain at 7¼d.@7½d. ℘ bushel. For London, 7,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 8d. ℘ bushel; and 70 tons heavy goods at 27s. 6d.@30s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow, 300 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl. For Cork and orders, 10,000 bushels Grain, at 7s. 9d. ℘ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been a Braman bark, 650 tons, from Baltimore to Rotterdam, 900 hhds. Tobacco, at 37s. 6d.; a British bark to Glasgow, 2,300 bbls. Petroleum, 7s.; a British brig, 381 tons, to Rouen, 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, 9s.; a Swedish bark to Antwerp, 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, 8s.; a ship, 1,447 tons, from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, Deals, 82s. 6d.; one, 1,454 tons, same voyage, 85s.; a British brig, 273 tons, to Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and back, at a round sum; a ship, 472 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves $40, Light Hogshead $28, and Barrel $20; a British brig, 322 tons, to Vera Cruz and back, $5,000, half gold; a bark, 375 tons, from Rondout to Cape Haytien, Coal, $7 50; a British schooner, 114 tons, to St. Domingo City and back, $1,250, $500 in gold; a British brig, 135 tons, to Trinidad, P. S., $1 10 ℘ bbl.; one, 192 tons, 1,800 bbls., to the windward, $1 ℘ bbl.; one, 193 tons, 1,600 bbls., to South side Cuba and back, $2,000, part gold; one, 196 tons, 1,600 bbls., to West Indies and back, $1,800, half gold; a Br. schooner, 200 tons, to Havana, $2,150 in gold; one, 90 tons, from Turks Islands to Bridgeport, Salt, 11½c.; a brig, 283 tons, from Turks Island to New-York, 9½c.; a Br. brig, 100 tons, to North side Cuba, a schooner, 283 tons, and a brig, 397 tons, to New-Orleans, on terms not made public.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

China	July 15	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'ton	July 18	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	July 18	New-York	Bremen.
Great Eastern	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	July 22	Boston	Liverpool.
Sidon	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	July 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Persia	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Aug. 5	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

Tripoli	June 27	Liverpool	New-York.
Sidon	June 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Edinburgh	July 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Jura	July 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	July 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	July 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Etna	July 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	July 11	Liverpool	Boston.
Adriatic	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	July 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	July 25	Liverpool	Boston.
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Evening Star	July 22	New-York	New-Orleans

For California.

North Star	July 13	New-York	Aspinwall
America	July 23	New-York	Nicaragua

For South Pacific and Central America.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *North Star*, close on Monday, July 13, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at ....5 A. M., 12:45 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CERTIFICATE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—This is to certify, that we whose names are severally undersigned, are desirous of forming a limited partnership, and

First—That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted, is JEROME, KELLOGG & COMPANY.

Second—That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the buying and selling Corporate, State and Government Securities.

Third—That the names of all the general and special partners in the said Copartnership are as follows: Addison G. Jerome, Senior; John Kellogg, Addison G. Jerome, Junior; John A. Condit, Henry Fitch, and George W. VerValin. That the said John Kellogg, Addison G. Jerome, Junior; John A Condit, and George W. VerValin, all of whose places of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York, and Henry Fitch, whose residence is in the town of Bergen, County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, are general partners, and that the said Addison G. Jerome, Senior, whose place of residence is in the City of New-York, aforesaid, is a special partner.

Fourth—That the amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock of the said partnership, is one hundred thousand dollars.

Fifth—That the period at which the said partnership is to commence, is the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the period at which said partnership is to terminate is the thirty-first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty six.

As witness, our hands this twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Signed,
JOHN KELLOGG,
ADDISON G. JEROME, Junior,
JOHN A. CONDIT,
HENRY FITCH,
GEORGE W. VERVALIN,
General Partners.
ADDISON G. JEROME, Senior,
Special Partner.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of READ, DREXEL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, William G. Read retiring from business. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

WM. G. READ,
ROBERT WINTHROP, } New-York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.

New-York, June 30, 1863.

The business of Read, Drexel & Co. will be continued by the undersigned, under the name of DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.

F. A. DREXEL,
A. J. DREXEL, } Philadelphia.
J. W. DREXEL,
ROBERT WINTHROP, New-York.

New-York, July 1, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of WILLIAM H. BISSELL, and doing business in the City of New-York, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of said firm will be settled by the undersigned, JAMES L. DANNAT.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1863.

JAMES L. DANNAT,
WILLIAM H. BISSELL.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.

NATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.

New York, July 1, 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOMETHING NEW!

WHITE & MOORE'S
CELEBRATED
MALT COFFEE,

"As a substitute for coffee it is superior to anything now in use."—*Albany Evening Journal.*

"We advise all housekeepers to try it."—*Buffalo Daily Courier.*

"As a substitute it will prove wholesome and nutritious."—Dr. J. R. Chilton, analytical chemist.

Manufactured by WHITE & MOORE, Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 Bleecker-st., Albany, N. Y.

F. W. MOFFAT, No. 182 Washington-st., Sole Agent for the City of New-York.

For sale by the following jobbers: BODINE & CO., Nos. 196 and 198 Chambers-st. COUSE & DeCAMP, No. 72 Cortlandt-st. J. T. WILSON, Nos. 109 and 111 Warren-st. GARBUTT, BLACK & HENDRICK, Nos. 168 and 170 Chambers-st. PLATT BRUSH, No. 201 Chambers-st. BUSCHMANN & RODEFELT, No. 325 Greenwich-st. HILL & ACKERMAN, No. 91 Murray-st. BUNN & HERDER, No. 99 Murray and No. 113 Warren-st. PUPKE, THURBER & CO., Nos. 173 and 175 Chambers-st. BELL & ELDRIDGE, No. 198 Merchants'-row. C. SCHNEIDER & CO., No. 178 Chambers-st.

METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. 215 and 217 Water-st.

LEFFINGWELL'S PATENT GAS GOVERNOR, lessens gas bills 15 to 30 per cent. Attested to by many thousand consumers. Send for a circular. We sell exclusive agencies to parties in the United States. Office No. 100 Nassau-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS

CAREY'S EVENING, RIDING OR OPERA CLOAK.

PRICE $10. MADE FROM BIOLLIES SCARLET CLOTH.

GEO. CAREY,
No. 475 Broadway,
(2d store up from Ubsdell, Pierson and Lake.)
Late Charles Street & Co.

CAREY'S LYONS SILK SACKS,
REDUCED, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE SUDDEN FALL IN GOLD,
FROM $20, $25, $30, TO $14, $16, $18, $20.
GEO. CAREY,
Late Charles Street & Co.,
No. 475 Broadway,
(2d store up from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake.)

CAREY'S GROS GRAIN BLACK SILK SACKS AND CIRCULARS.
REDUCED FROM $25, $30, $35, $40, TO $18, $20, $22, $25.
GEO. CAREY,
Late Charles Street & Co.,
No. 475 Broadway.

N. B.—Ladies will see by the above advertisements, that on account of the sudden fall of gold, Mr. Carey has determined to reduce his Cloaks, Circulars, Sacks, Rotondes, Ruffles and Mantillas fully twenty-five per cent. from former prices.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE
CHEAP STORE,
CLEARING OUT
THE ENTIRE STOCK,
IN CONSEQUENCE OF ILL-HEALTH.
$45,000 WORTH OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, STRAW GOODS, LACE SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, HOSIERY, GLOVES AND FANCY GOODS.
FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
FEARFUL SACRIFICE IN THE
EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
NEEDLEWORK COLLARS, 1c., 2c., 6c., 10c.
LINEN COLLARS, 1c., 3c., 4c.
REAL CROCHET COLLARS, 3c.
REAL LACE COLLARS, 6c., 9c., 12c.
NEEDLEWORK FLOUNCINGS, 3c., 6c., 9c., 12c.
HUNDREDS OF SETS, 20c., 30c., up to $2.
THOUSANDS OF VAILS, 6c., 12c., to $1.
BLONDE LACES, 1c. up.
LINEN LACES, 1c. up.
A $3 WORKED SET FOR $1.
GOODS MUST BE SOLD.
STRAW BONNETS, 6c. to 50c.
STRAW BONNETS, 60c. to $3.
SHAKERS AND BLOOMERS, 6c. to 25c.
FLOWERS, 3c., 4c., 6c., 8c., spray.
SILK ILLUSIONS, 6c. and up.
BONNET CRAPES, 12½c. and up.
RIBBONS, CLOSING, 2c., 3c., 4c.
RIBBONS, CLOSING, 6c., 8c., 10c.
CLOSING SUN UMBRELLAS
AND PARASOLS, 65c., 75c., 88c., $1.
ENTIRE STOCK TO BE
CLOSED OUT, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
SPOOL COTTON, two spools, 1c.
CLOSING LOT OF CLARKE'S COTTON, 3c.
EXCELLENT 200 YARDS COTTON, 3c.
CLOSING CROCHET SPOOL COTTONS, 3c.
CLOSING FRENCH SPOOL COTTONS, 1c.
PINS, 1c. PAPER.
NEEDLES, 3c. PAPER.
HOOKS and EYES, 1c. CARD.
SKIRT BRAIDS, 3c.
SPOOL SILKS, 1c.
SKEIN SILKS, 2 for 1c.
HAIR PINS, 2c. a Bundle.
FRENCH WORKING COTTONS, 1c.
LINEN and TWILLED TAPES, 1c., 2c., 3c.
BEST MACHINE TWIST, 8c. Spool.
LOT TRIMMING BRAIDS, 1c. Ps.
BARGAINS IN HANDKERCHIEFS.
OVER 30,000, COMPRISING EVERY KIND OF LADIES', GENTS', MISSES' and BOYS', IN PLAIN, TAPE BORDERED, NEEDLE WORKED LACE, HEMSTITCH, WHITE AND COLORED, ALL TO BE CLOSED OUT FROM 4c. to $1 50.
IMMENSE LOSS ON LACE SHAWLS.
$3 LACE SHAWL, ALL SILK, for $1 25.
$5 SILK LACE SHAWL for $3.
$5 SILK LACE MANTILLA for $1 75 and $2.
$6 SHAWL OR MANTILLA for $2 50 to $3.
$10 SHAWL OR MANTILLA for $4 50 to $5.
$20 SPLENDID RICH GOODS for $8.
ENTIRE STOCK CLOSING OUT.
GOODS SOLD AT THE PRICES ADVERTISED.
CLOSING LACE MITTS, 3c., 6c. up.
CLOSING GLOVES OF EVERY KIND, 6c. up.
IMMENSE STOCK OF HOSIERY.
CLOSING JOB LOTS OF HOSE, 3c., 5c., 6c. a pair.
CLOSING JOB LOT OF HOSE, 8c., 9c., 10c., 12c.
CLOSING MISSES' BALMORAL HOSE, 11c.
CLOSING BOYS' BALMORAL HALF-HOSE, 10c.
CLOSING EXTRA FINE LISLE HOSE, 20c.
CLOSING HOSIERY OF ALL KINDS, 15c. to 25c.
5,000 FINE CHINESE FANS, 3c.
3,000 EXTRA POLISHED HANDLES, 6c.
3,000 FINE IVORY FANS, 20c. up.
CLEARING SALE MONDAY, 10 A. M.
CLOSING GENTS' SHIRT BOSOMS, 6c. up.
THOUSANDS OF DOZENS BUTTONS, 1c. dozen up.
FANCY SOAPS AND PERFUMERY, 3c. up.
CLOSING OUT GOODS OF ALL KINDS.
BASKETS OF SOILED GOODS, CHOICE, 3c., 6c.
BASKETS OF SOILED GOODS, CHOICE, 12c., 18c.
TRIMMINGS AT ANY PRICE.
10,000 PIECES 5-YARD SKIRT BRAIDS, 6c.
5,000 DOZENS OF GOLD STONE, CAMEO, MOSAIC, INLAID AND OTHER BUTTONS, cost as high as 30c. and 50c. per dozen, all to be closed out at 10c. per dozen.
PENNSYLVANIA MONEY TAKEN AT PAR.
EVERYTHING TO BE SOLD.
THE STORE HAS BEEN CLOSED TO MARK DOWN THE PRICES.
READY MONDAY, 10 A. M.
WM. KINZEY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER,
Nos. 221 and 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

CLOSING OUT SALE.
THE BALANCE OF OUR
SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK
REDUCED 25 PER CENT.
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS,
DRESS GOODS, POPLINS, VALENCIAS,
MOZAMBIQUES, BARAGES, TAMARTINES,
ALPACAS, DELAINES,
BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
PRINTS, GINGHAMS, FLANNELS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.
ALSO
An immense stock of
SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

R. H. MACY.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SHAWLS,
LINEN HDKFS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY, WHITE GOODS.
LINENS, FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
HOSIERY, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS.
MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING.
N. B.—LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES, ONE DOLLAR A PAIR, EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IN THE CITY.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
CLEARING OUT!!!
STRAW BONNETS AND BLOOMERS,
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY, SILKS and LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
MITTS, GLOVES and HOSIERY.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
NEW FRENCH FLOWERS AND
OSTRICH FEATHERS.
—ALSO—
NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS, MILLINERY LACES, &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to these Departments No. 66 Allen-st.
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'
PEARL
MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID CABINET OF MINERALS, geological specimens, shells and corals, comprising over 4,000 specimens, mostly of large cabinet size, and specially adapted for a college or other public institution. Address Prof. CHAS. S. STONE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 13, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Sanford's Ethiopian Opera Troupe at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

IRVING HALL—The Stereopticon.

WINTER GARDEN—Leah, the Forsook—California Diamonds.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) is Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our dispatches from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac state that there was no fighting on Saturday beyond a few unimportant skirmishes, but that our forces were in a position to advance and give battle when the proper time should arrive. Yesterday morning the position of affairs appeared to be mainly unchanged, though a report reached Boonsboro that the rebels were retreating toward Hancock.

At 8 o'clock yesterday forenoon the order was given for the advance of our whole line, and it was expected there would be more or less fighting, unless the rebels should give way. Our correspondent at Greencastle telegraphs that firing was heard between Williamsport and Hagerstown, but apparently not that of a heavy battle. It was probably the skirmishing of our advance.

Our correspondent was at Hagerstown on Saturday, and telegraphed that the rebels commenced evacuating that place at 6 o'clock on Friday evening—their rear guard leaving at 9 o'clock Saturday morning. Their force was divided into three columns, each column marching in the direction of the Upper Potomac, and taking three different roads. Not a man, wounded or well, was left behind. Yesterday, however, Hagerstown was again in possession of the rebels, though apparently not in force, and they were driven out again by the forward movement of Gen. Meade's right wing.

A report reached Washington from Boonsboro last night that the rebel Gen. Stuart was captured by our cavalry on Friday night.

The coöperation of Gen. Kelly with Gen. Meade is indicated in the following paragraph from the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of Thursday: "We are informed by dispatches from Gen. Kelly's headquarters to-day, that he made the march of forty miles to Hancock in one day, and that a small detachment of his cavalry, under Capt. Greenfield and Lieut. Kelly, captured a team of fifteen wagons, sixty mules, two officers, twenty men and twenty horses, yesterday, within four miles of Williamsport. He had four men wounded, none killed. Several of the enemy were killed and wounded."

The whole of the artillery at the battle of Gettysburgh was commanded by Gen. Tyler, of Connecticut, who writes that all of the reserve artillery was brought up, and the rebels fought with the greatest desperation, charging up to the very muzzles of his guns, and shooting his gunners; but their desperation and recklessness could not save them. In some cases they would charge upon a battery and disable every man at the guns, and would then either be destroyed or driven back by our own equally determined heroes. Gen. Tyler had a splendid horse shot under him, but he with his Staff escaped injury. He says that the rebels, notwithstanding their terrible loss and overwhelming defeat, retreated in good order, and with no loss of cannon or equipments, owing to the severe discipline of their army.

We published yesterday morning, from our own correspondent, a full confirmation of the glorious news of the surrender of Vicksburgh, and this morning we have a still further confirmation from the War Department, which has furnished for publication all the official documents relating to the surrender, the main facts of which are as already stated. Our latest advices from the fallen stronghold are to the 5th inst., at which time the prisoners had not been started for their destination, understood to be Talladega, Ala. Many of them are said to be desirous to take the oath of allegiance, and to come North. The latest reports from Joe Johnston are, that he is rapidly retreating, and that *Gen. Sherman is in hot pursuit.* This indicates a determination on the part of Gen. Grant to clear the rebels entirely from the State of Mississippi. An offer of assistance has also been sent by Gen. Grant to Gen. Banks.

The rebels under Morgan, now on a raid in Indiana, reached Vienna, on the Jeffersonville Railroad, at 10 o'clock, Saturday morning, and burned the depot and railroad bridge there. He then moved in the direction of Madison. He is said to be in much haste.

From the reports of fishermen who have arrived in Boston, it appears certain that one of the rebel pirate steamers is on our coast committing depredations. The whaling schooner *Rienzi*, from Princeton, was destroyed by her on the 8th of July. Other vessels are also reported captured and destroyed.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the *Great Eastern* at this port, and the *Jura* off Cape Race, we receive advices from Europe five days later—to the 3d inst. The news is of considerable importance. On the 30th ult. Earl Russell made the declaration in the House of Lords, that the French Minister had on that day stated to him that there was no truth in the announcement that the French Emperor intended to make another proposition to England for an offer of joint mediation between the North and the South. On the same day Mr. Roebuck, in the House of Commons, made his motion for the recognition of the South, and in the course of his remarks made statements directly at variance with those of the French Minister. He asserted positively that in his recent interview with the Emperor, that personage assured him that he *did* intend to make such a proposition. Mr. Roebuck's motion for recognition met with strenuous opposition—the declaration being made from the Government benches that the "time for recognition had *not yet* arrived." It was generally taken for granted, however, that the restoration of the Union was impossible. The English Press very generally commented on the news of Lee's second attempt to invade the North. The theories in regard to it are various. The London *Times* was disposed to believe it would be successful. The steamer *Gibraltar*, formerly the *Sumter*, detained on account of having cannon on board, was to be allowed to sail with them, as they were found to be of too heavy calibre to be used on board of her. Their alleged destination is Callao. The Paris *Patrie* contradicts the assertion that a large armament is being undertaken in France, with a view to certain eventualities which may take place in the north of Europe. The rebels are reported to have made proposals to the Spanish Government for recognition, with the sanction and support of the French Emperor, but no authority for the report is given. In the Liverpool market, cotton was firmer but quiet, and rates unchanged. Breadstuffs were heavy, with a downward tendency. Provisions were dull and unchanged. Consols were quoted at 92@92¼.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Philadelphia *Press* says that coal shippers have stated that the present advance in the price of coal will be only temporary, and that the price, as soon as the present excitement is over, may fall lower than it was before the advance. The increase of price was caused by the action of the coal operatives, who agreed to send regiments to the field and provide for a temporary suspension of operations in the mining regions.

The Court of General Sessions on Saturday finished up the most important business of the term, and adjourned to the first Monday in August.

There was a fall of 1 ℔ cent. in Gold and Exchange on Saturday, and a firm market for Stocks. The supply of Money very easy at 6@7 ℔ cent. The sales of the Government Funded Stock of 1882 at par, for the week, at New-York, amount to $4,500,000.

Business was less active in Breadstuffs on Saturday, though buyers had any existing advantage. A fair inquiry prevailed for Cotton, which was quoted up 3@4c. per pound. Pork was in good request, but somewhat unsettled. Transactions in other kinds of Provisions, as well as in Coffee, Rice, Seeds, Teas, Oils, Metals, Fish, Fruit, Hides, Skins, Hops, and Wool were restricted. Sugar, Molasses, and Tallow were more freely purchased. Whisky was salable and steady. Freights were inactive. There were 615 vessels of all classes in port.

The Conscription a Great National Benefit.

The National Enrollment Act, the enforcement of which was commenced in this City on Saturday, will be carried into execution until the quota of the State of New-York and of every State in the Union shall be raised and in the field. It may not be necessary that a man of those drafted shall ever go into line of battle during this war. Yet it is a national blessing that the Conscription has been imposed. It is a matter of prime concern that it should now be settled, once for all, whether this Government is or is not strong enough to *compel* military service in its defence. More than any other one thing, this will determine our durability as a Republic and our formidableness as a nation. Once establish that not only the property, but the personal military service of every ablebodied citizen is at the command of the national authorities, constitutionally exercised, and both successful rebellion and successful invasion are at once made impossible for all time to come. From that time it will be set down as a known fact that the United States is the most solidly based Government on the face of the earth.

The standing reproach against the Republican form of government hitherto has been, that its superior freedom was obtained at the expense of its security. It has been deemed a very comfortable sort of Government for fair weather, but quite unfit for a storm. A Federal Republic, made up like ours, of distinct States, has been considered particularly weak. Every philosophical writer who has treated of our institutions, has put his finger upon the weakness of the central authority as the special reason for doubting their perpetuity. De Tocqueville himself, much as he admired our constitutional system, did not hesitate to say, "It appears to me unquestionable that if any portion of the Union seriously desired to separate itself from the other States, *they would not be able*, nor indeed would they attempt, to prevent it;" and to illustrate the helplessness of the federal authority, he cites from a letter of Jefferson's to Lafayette the statement that, "during the war of 1812, four of the Eastern States were only attached to the Union like so many inanimate bodies to living men." Everybody knows that one of the chief embarrassments of that war was the unwillingness of some of the State authorities to surrender the control of their military forces to the Federal Executive. Another of these embarrassments was the great difficulty of keeping the armies up to the necessary figure, notwithstanding extraordinary bounties for the encouragement of enlistments. The Secretary of War, at that period, in his strait for soldiers, proposed a Conscription system, but it was deemed by Congress dangerous and impracticable, and hardly obtained a hearing.

In fact, up to the last year the popular mind had scarcely bethought itself for a moment that the power of an unlimited Conscription was, with the sanction of Congress, one of the living powers of the Government in time of war. The general notion was that Conscription was a feature that belonged exclusively to despotic Governments, and that the American reliance could only be upon volunteered effort, as prompted by patriotic feeling or pecuniary inducements. It was not until the second year of this terrible rebellion that the public mind began seriously to question whether it would answer to depend entirely upon these precarious stimulants; and even then it began to question only in a whisper. Even the boldest shrank; for they well understood how quickly the factious enemies of the Government would seize upon the old hated word *Conscription*, and do their best with it to make the war itself odious. But as the war lingered on without result, the Government gradually braced itself up to the responsibility of demanding, under the mild name of a National Enrollment bill, what was in reality nothing less than a Conscription law on the European model. Congress, after deliberation, framed and passed such a law. The great practical question now to be determined is whether such a law can be sustained or not; in other words, whether this American Republic has or has not the plenary power for its own defence which is possessed by a European monarchy.

For a time after the act was passed, the chiefs of faction were free in their threats that any attempt to carry it out should be resisted by force and arms. In some few localities they succeeded in working up popular passion against its first processes, even to a fighting pitch; but it was very quickly made apparent that the people at large would never sustain any such resort to violence, and that it was worse than idle to contend thus with the Government. Since then, the talk of these factionists on the platform and in their newspaper organs has been that the appeal shall be carried to the ballot-box. They flatter themselves that, by working diligently upon the basest motives and meanest prejudices, they can secure popular majorities that will force a repeal of the measure, or at least deter the Government from carrying it out to its complete execution.

Well, let them do their worst. We want it determined whether the majority of the American people can be induced by any such influences to abandon the cause of their country. So far as the Government itself is concerned, we have no fear that it will fail to do its duty. Every day adds new evidence that it means to go straight on to the complete enforcement of the act. The world will now have a better chance to judge than ever before what the real strength of this Republic is. And unless we greatly mistake, it will be seen that an overwhelming majority of the people will stand by the Government in this exercise of the mightiest of its powers; and will show a proud satisfaction in demonstrating that freemen are as capable as subjects and serfs of abiding any needful requirements for the national safety. No people on the face of the earth have such reason to submit to the extremest sacrifices for the salvation of their Government; and, if conscription be necessary to replenish its struggling armies, no population, we undertake to say, has ever endured it with more patience or cheerfulness than the American people will now do. The Government is the people's Government, and the people will never consent that their Government shall suffer in a critical hour for the want of a power which is not grudged even the worst Government when its existence is threatened. When it is once understood that our national authority has the right, under the Constitution, to every dollar and every right arm in the country for its protection, and that the great people recognize and stand by that right, thenceforward for all time to come this Republic will command a respect, both at home and abroad, far beyond any ever accorded to it before. It will be a new and priceless security against all future rebellion and wanton foreign attack.

The Southern Confederacy in the British Parliament.

The debate in the British House of Commons on Mr. Roebuck's motion for the recognition of the independence of the rebel Confederacy, came up on the last day of June. The motion was to the effect "that a humble petition be presented to Her Majesty praying that she will be graciously pleased to enter into negotiations with the great Powers of Europe for the purpose of obtaining their coöperation in the recognition of the independence of the Confederate States of America." The principal participants in the debate were Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Bright; and Mr. Forster, Lord R. Cecil, Lord R. Montague, and Sir George Grey also expressed their opinions on the matter.

Mr. Roebuck asserted that the revolt of the American colonies eighty years ago established two doctrines of international law—first, the right of rebellion or secession; second, the right of foreign Governments to acknowledge revolted States; and by these doctrines England was bound. He praised the rebels and abused the North; but the animus of his feelings—and we may say that it is now clearer than ever that this is the ground and cause of all the secessionism in England—he set forth in the Roebuck-like assertion, that "the prosperity of the Northern States had been such that if things had gone on as they were, they would have been the bullies of the world, which they would have bestridden like a Colossus, whilst we, petty men, crept between its legs, scarce deeming our souls our own." A remarkable discrepancy appeared between the assertion of Mr. Roebuck as to the purpose and policy of Louis Napoleon, and the official statements on the same subject made by Earl Russell and Mr. Layard. Mr. Roebuck declared, "and he pledged his word for it," that in his late interview with the Emperor, the "Emperor had authorized him to say, in the House of Commons, that he had instructed Baron Gros to propose negotiations to the English Government." Earl Russell, however, stated on the same day, in the House of Lords, in reply to an inquiry, that "the French Ambassador had called upon him an hour ago, for the purpose of informing him that there was no truth in the rumor that the French Government intended to make any communication to Her Majesty in reference to mediation between North and South America." And just before Mr. Roebuck's speech in the Commons, Mr. Layard, in reply to an inquiry, asserted—with the preliminary remark that "it was very important his answer should be clear and distinct," that "no communication with respect either to the proposal of an armistice or the offer of mediation had been received up to the present time. Of course," said he, "I mean since last Autumn." How to reconcile these contradictory statements, it is hard to say, unless upon the quite plausible theory that they were both true.

Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, put himself, as usual, on his philosophic stilts. "Divested of partiality, and with calm and deliberate judgment," he proceeded to express his admiration of the South, and to make the declaration—previously unheard-of from a British politician—that "this question must not be argued on the basis of British interests." He believed that neutrality and non-intervention, was the policy approved by the country, as it was the policy of the Government. No practical benefit could result from recognition, and recognition would be followed by war with the North. He, therefore, opposed recognition.

Mr. Bright opposed Mr. Roebuck's motion in an excellent speech, and spoke of the North as the organized defender of freedom. He, also, anticipated war as the result of recognition, and said truly, that "a war with the United States would be a war on the ocean, and everything belonging to both countries would be swept from the seas." In conclusion, he prayed that heaven would never permit England to commit the most stupendous act of guilt ever recorded in the annals of the world.

The other speakers were about equally divided in opinion. On the whole, we judge from the debate, and from the political character and affiliation of the different speakers, that the motion of Mr. Roebuck will be rejected, and the rebels, never tiring, will have to try, try again.

Ignorance of the Enemy's Movements.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, in a recent *Tribune*, says:

> "Under our new head we all breathe more freely. Much complaint has been made by our scouts and spies at the niggardly prices offered them for information since Gen. Hooker took command. It is believed that *much early news regarding Lee has been lost through this false economy.* * * * *Lee has a large and admirably organized corps of spies, well paid and energetic.*"

We fear we have here the key to much of the humiliation and disaster the country has, during the war, been called to suffer. The enemy has all the time known everything of our army's position, strength and movements. We have, at no time, had any knowledge of his position, strength or movements, until revealed to us in the delivery of a telling blow. And herein is to be found the turning point in campaigns, and the decisive stroke in battles. We have only to look back a few weeks and wonder at the delusions that have controlled the action of the authorities and of the Army of the Potomac.

About six weeks ago, it will be remembered, a pontoon was laid across the Rappahannock, a few miles below Fredericksburgh, and a division of our army pushed over to make a reconnoissance in force. The enemy's rifle-pits near the river were gallantly carried, and the force advanced till it came in sight of the enemy on the Bowling Green Road, back of Fredericksburgh. Our troops took up a position there and held it for some days—the enemy making no effort to dislodge them—and we making no effort to advance.

But the crossing and the reconnoissance were heralded to the country as a "brilliant success." It had "revealed the fact that Lee's army was unchanged in position and in full force, between Fredericksburgh and the old battle-ground of Chancellorsville." The rumors and the fears of Lee's march up the Rappahannock and toward Washington were dismissed as groundless, and Gen. Hooker *employed his soldiers in filling up the rifle-pits on the south bank of the Rappahannock*, in token that the enemy should not use them against him again! At that very time the thoughts of the rebel General were far away, measuring the rich spoils he should get in the valley of the Cumberland, or the battles he should win on Pennsylvania soil.

The cavalry fight at Kelly's Ford and Brandy Station was similarly misdirected and delusive. Pleasanton's order was to fight Stuart's cavalry, and break up an intended "Northern raid" of that daring rebel trooper. He attacked gallantly and drove the rebel cavalry at all points, winning a splendid victory, which was only prevented from being a rout by Stuart's forces "*falling back upon a strong infantry and artillery support.*" Meeting this, Pleasanton had to retire and recross the Rappahannock. Nevertheless, this cavalry reconnoissance and battle was proclaimed another "brilliant success." It had completely "unveiled Stuart's movement and defeated it, and thwarted the rebel Gen. Lee's plans." The ominous presence of "a heavy infantry and artillery force," which does not often accompany dashing troopers in a wild raid through hostile territory, never awakened any suspicions that Lee's army was moving stealthily toward the Shenandoah Valley. But this was the fact.

Even when this movement was to most minds fully developed, the commander of the Army of the Potomac seems to have still doubted and treated the invasion as a "cavalry raid;" which he met and defeated two or three times, as he supposed, by cavalry skirmishes at Aldie, in Ashby's Gap and at Middleburgh! The dashing of steeds and the rattling of sabres was fearful along the base of the Blue Ridge, but did not deceive the wily Hooker, who waited with impatience, if not with disgust at Centreville, for the long delayed onset of Lee!

But we will not continue what is universally accepted history. Lee's army escaped the vigils of our commander, marched from Fredericksburgh, by way of the Shenandoah Valley, to Chambersburgh, Pennsylvania, before his real movement was discovered. It would be impossible for such vast movements to take place in such a country as Virginia without a knowledge of them being betrayed, if our army had a system of scouts and spies at all comparable to that of the rebels.

The last sentence in the quotation we have made above is unquestionably true. At every step in the war in Virginia we have been amazed at the perfect knowledge the enemy have had of our movements. They have called out the "password" to our troops across the Rappahannock before all of our men had got it. They have expressed regrets at the departure of this or that regiment of our men whose term of enlistment had expired, and the hour of whose marching away they were acquainted with. Fugitives from Carlisle, arriving at Harrisburgh a fortnight ago, stated that the rebels possessed and freely exhibited a perfect sketch of all the defensive works then constructing around Harrisburgh. This is in accordance with all previous proofs of rebel exactness in knowing our strength or our weakness.

We call attention to these unpleasant facts with the hope that a reform may at last be made. We cannot afford to give the enemy the advantage he possesses and has so long possessed, in his perfect spy system. This is a legitimate and indispensable branch of military operations. It has its hazards. What act of war has not? But money liberally and judiciously expended will buy a knowledge of any military movement of consequence that may be made in the Confederacy, though it be much more minute than Lee's late unobserved march of 100,000 men over the space of one hundred and fifty miles, to the Capital of Pennsylvania.

The Pell-mell Strategists.—We again urge upon persons who belong to the pell-mell school of strategy to hold their tongues and rein in their passions for awhile yet. It has been to them a nine-days' wonder that Gen. Meade, during the last nine days, has not gobbled up Gen. Lee. Had a pell-mell man been in command of the Army of the Potomac, he would have mounted a fast horse, drawn his sword, and rushed out at full gallop after the rebels on the morning of the Fourth of July, with his whole army behind him on the double-quick. It is true that he and his army might have been brought to a sudden halt, and perhaps compelled unexpectedly to take the back track, had they rushed against some strong position where the rebels might be strongly posted, with perhaps a hundred and fifty pieces of rifled ordnance and fifty thousand troops to do battle. But then, wouldn't they have had another big fight, with prodigious heaps of killed and wounded on both sides? Would not this have produced an immense sensation, and illustrated in deeper crimson the beauties of pell-mell strategy? It is impossible to convince this class of people that war consists of anything but simply fighting and killing. They grow very loud-mouthed always after a battle, and immediately want another—overlooking the fact that in all great wars battles are but the consummation of long and intricate speculations and manœuvres in strategy. There are few campaigns that can be justly or intelligently criticised while they are in progress—as has been often illustrated in this war, where we have seen so many campaigns handsomely begun end in disaster. The present campaign of Lee had for its object the capture of Washington, the crushing of our army and the humiliation of the North. The present campaign of Meade has for its object the destruction of the main rebel army and the breaking up of the rebel power. In any event, Lee has failed in his campaign, This was decided on the 3d of July. And Gen. Meade is but commencing his campaign. No one knows his plan, but it must be a large and comprehensive one, and one which, in the nature of things, cannot very well be wrought out in an instant.

For the Wounded.—The battles of the last two months in Mississippi and in Virginia have furnished a vast field for the beneficent labors of the Sanitary Commission. Since the war began there has been no call upon them equal in magnitude to that at present from Pennsylvania. The wounded of both sides left in our hands will not number less than twenty thousand men. It is impossible for one unacquainted with the battle-field to comprehend the innumerable wants of these wounded soldiers, and the vast supplies required to satisfy them.

As soon as the battle was over—ay, even while it was raging—the excellent and efficient agents of the Sanitary Commission and the Christian Commission were on the field, aiding the Surgeons in their labors, and attending to all the thousand duties which it is impossible for either the Surgeons or the Government to look after or provide for. Some conception of the vast labors which fall upon the Sanitary Commission may be obtained from their circular to be found in our advertising columns, which mentions that during the last week, they have issued goods to the value of at least *twenty thousand dollars a day*. All this is met by voluntary contributions, and by the constant, systematic coöperation of a large number of auxiliary societies. The Stock Exchange Board of this City contributed to the fund last week ten thousand dollars, of which five thousand were the munificent donation of one gentleman.

We urge, as we have often before urged, the attention of our humane, large-hearted and generous citizens to these two beneficent institutions—the Sanitary Commission and the Christian Commission. There is not a dollar of the money given to them but is well and economically spent, and not a penny of it but contributes to relieve some of the suffering and sorrow which are consequent upon the great battles of this great war.

Inhumanity and Poltroonery of the Rebel Surgeons.—The infamy and cowardice of the rebel Surgeons in deserting the men of their army wounded at the battle of Gettysburgh is without parallel in the war. In every battle in which fortune has been adverse to our arms, and our wounded have been temporarily left within the rebel lines, the brave and self-denying Surgeons of the regiments have either remained with the fallen, or have immediately applied for passes within the rebel lines that they might be cared for. But the rebels left lying on the field many thousands of their wounded—Dr. Vellum reports the number at ten thousand—and left with them neither Surgeons, stores nor nurses, but literally abandoned them to their fate. These men complained bitterly of the cruelty of their Surgeons in thus forsaking them, but bore up patiently under their sufferings for many days until they could be attended to by some of our own Surgeons, most of whom had at once to hasten forward with their own regiments to other fields. We published yesterday a thrilling letter from the battle-field, written on Thursday last, six days after the close of the contest, which stated that there were hundreds of the rebel wounded not then reached,—that hundreds of them it had been found impossible even to cover, and that they lay in the woods with broken limbs and torn bodies, drenched in the rain, some having even been drowned in the floods which rose around them. Of course everything possible was being done for them, and doctors, wound-dressers and nurses were arriving. We were not prepared for, and could not have foreseen, the flight of all the rebel Surgeons. It will be long remembered to their disgrace, both by the unfortunate rebels and by the whole country.

Morgan's Banditti.—Morgan's cavalry raid into Indiana is certainly an extraordinary and audacious affair. It is much more daring than Jenkins' raid into Pennsylvania, for Jenkins had the rebel army in his rear, and an easy line of retreat. Jenkins' was but the advance of Lee, but Morgan is the advance of nothing but himself, who is advance, main body and rear-guard. The great so-called raids of our cavalry, such as those of Grierson through Mississippi, of Carter into East Tennessee, and of Stoneman to Richmond, had all an important military bearing upon the movements of the three great armies of Grant, Rosecrans and Hooker; and Jenkins' so-called raid also was of the same nature in its bearing upon the movement of Lee's army. But Morgan's raid is a raid pure and simple. Its object is to obtain plunder and produce consternation.

We should think that the capture of this band of marauders was not an impossible matter. It is said that Morgan declared it to be his intention to pass through Indiana and Ohio and join Lee in Pennsylvania. But this is preposterous as things now stand; and it is more likely that he will try to recross the Ohio River somewhere below Louisville. If he can capture a single steamboat on the river, this will be easy enough. But the steamboats have doubtless all been put on their guard, and all other means of passage should be carefully removed from the north bank of the river. The last venture of rebel cavalry into Indiana, about a month ago, resulted in a notable failure, the total force, it was said, being killed or captured. We trust that the vigilance of the people and of Gen. Burnside will have a like fortunate result in the present instance. It should be the last rebel raid into that part of Gen. Burnside's Department which lies north of the Ohio.

Faith and Fact.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 7th, infers from Gen. Meade's dispatches that "Lee has at last obtained *the object of his long and anxious labors*, and that he has brought the remnant of the Army of the Potomac into a position in which he may destroy it at a single blow." We should like to know the process of reasoning by which the astute rebel speculator arrives at this remarkable conclusion. From this point of view, it certainly looks as if the truth lay in a statement of precisely opposite character, that Gen. Meade "had at length brought the remnant of the rebel army into a position," etc. The proof that rebel philosophy is usually at war with fact appears in another part of the same journal, where we find the statements that "Grant is evidently feeling very uneasy," and that "Grant begins to feel the pressure of the iron hand which Johnston has cast around him."

Amusements.

Niblo's Garden.—The eminently successful drama of the "Duke's Motto" will be repeated here to-night and until further notice. Thanks to Mr. Wheatley's liberality in placing it on the stage, and to the excellent cast bestowed on the play, it has won a success which will safely carry it into the Fall. We are not surprised to hear from a competent authority that the general *mise en scene* of Mr. Brougham's piece is immeasurably better here than in London.

Winter Garden.—The close and uncomfortable weather has somewhat interfered with the success of the Summer experiment at this house, but the excellent company afforded by Miss Emily Thorne and Mr. Mark Smith must in the end triumph. To-night a new burlesque, by a competent literary pen, will be produced, called "Leah, the Forsook."

Barnum's Museum.—The minstrel band of Sanford—a very excellent one, by the way—has been added to the other attractions at Barnum's Museum.

Irving Hall.—The really wonderful and beautiful Stereopticon is still on exhibition here. Every one should see it.

The California Democratic State Convention.

San Francisco, Cal., Friday, July 10.

The California Democratic State Convention have nominated Ex-Governor Downey for Governor, and adopted a platform similar to that of the Seymour Democrats of the State of New-York.

San Francisco, Friday, July 10—P. M.

The California Democratic State Convention have nominated the following ticket:

For Governor—John G. Downey.

For Congressmen—John Bigler, John B. Weller, and Joseph McCorkle.

For State Printer—Beriah Brown.

The following platform was unanimously adopted: Expressing unalterable devotion to the Constitution and the Union; denouncing all attempts to suppress the freedom of the Press; upholding the right of free speech; opposing secret political societies; denouncing arbitrary arrests; denouncing the Emancipation Proclamation; denouncing all laws calculated to substitute paper currency in California for gold, and recognizing the right of the Government to resist by every constitutional means the rebellion or insurrection against its lawful supremacy.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. Seymour left the St. Nicholas Hotel on Saturday evening for New-Brunswick, N. J.

Gen. Benham and Dr. Curtis, U. S. Vols, Capt. Phalon, Boston; Wm. Moore and family, Peoria, Ill.; D. L. Parmelee, Aurora, N. Y.; Capt. Randolph, Third army corps; W. B. Cushing, U. S. Navy; H. H. Pope, Rome, N. Y., and George L. Cook, Washington, are at the Astor House.

Gen. D. Curvan, New-Orleans; Lieut.-Col. Coolidge, Medical Inspector, U. S. A.; Lieut. G. L. Bunning, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, and E. H. Haut, Philadelphia, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. C. D. Thompson, Owego; Capt. Bridgman, steamship *Kangaroo*; Col. C. C. Marsh, Chicago; Capt. O. Goodman, Indiana; J. Ault, Mexico; Col. Wm. Nobles, Minnesota; H. F. Sweetzer, Pennsylvania; and W. H. Lawrence, Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. E. P. Ross, Auburn; Maj. E. V. Preston, U. S. A.; Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.; Capt. John Snedeker, Ninety-fifth New-York Volunteers; A. S. Burdett, Memphis; and W. H. Clum, Fond du Lac, Wis., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Wm. H. Cranston, Newport; H. Manning and Henry Adams, Utica; J. H. Rice and T. B. Saunders, Albany: and H. P. Lewis, Fonda, are at the La Farge House.

The Prize Steamer Britannia.—The British iron steamer *Britannia* arrived here this morning, a prize to the *Santiago de Cuba*. She is under charge of Acting Master Merriman and a prize crew from her captor. Her former Captain, Dr. Forasey, together with her Mate, Purser and Chief Engineer are also on board.

The *Britannia* is a steamer of about 373 tons American measurement, was built in England, and is reported as having made two successful trips as a blockade runner before her capture.

She has on board 300 bales of cotton, which the New-England spinners are ready to use. A portion of the cargo was thrown overboard, to lighten her, and enable her to avoid the *Santiago*. She was within a few hours' sail of Nassau when she was overhauled and taken.

The *Britannia* is now under orders to proceed to Boston, where the case will be adjudicated, unless the Department should decide to have her remain here. We understand that application has been made to that effect.—*Providence Journal, July 10.*

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 12.

GEN. M'DOWELL.

Gen. McDOWELL has been ordered to New-York to organize the Army Retiring Board, recently ordered by the War Department.

RETURNED HOME.

Assessor CLEVELAND, and Collector ORTON, of the Sixth New-York Collection District, who have been here for the past three days, in consultation with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, left here to-night on their return home.

DISMISSED.

By direction of the President, Capt. SAMUEL MIDDLETON, Tenth New-York artillery, has been dismissed from the service.

PAYMENT OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

The First colored regiment yesterday received one month's pay—seven dollars. Considerable dissatisfaction ensued among the men when they learned that a portion of their wages was to be retained. They expected to receive the whole amount—eleven dollars.

APPOINTMENTS REVOKED.

By order of the President, the appointment of JOHN S. PHELPS, as Military Governor of Kansas, and of AMOS F. ENO, as Secretary, are revoked, and the office of Military Governor in said State is abolished, and all authority, appointments, and power heretofore granted in and exercised by them, or either of them, as Military Governor or Secretary, or by any person or persons appointed by or acting under them, is hereby revoked and annulled.

THE REBEL WOUNDED.

Acting Surgeon-General SMITH has ordered the rebel wounded to be sent to the hospitals at David's Island, Chester and Point Lookout.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 12.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Thus far 25 banks have been organized under the National Banking law, and only await the furnishing of notes by the Treasury Department to go into complete operation. These will be supplied, it is thought, within the next two months.

CONFISCATION.

Proceedings, under the Confiscation act, have been commenced in Alexandria, Va., with reference to real estate belonging to persons now said to be in the rebel service.

OUR RELATIONS WITH JAPAN.

In the month of November last, the American bark *Chevalie*, of New-York, while on her voyage from Hakodadi to Shanghae, China, struck a sand-knoll, stranded, and became a total wreck, about 100 miles northeast of Kanagawa. Information of the occurrence was promptly communicated to the United States Consul at that port, and a steam gunboat was placed at his disposal by the Japanese Government, to enable him to proceed to the wreck for the relief and rescue of the crew. On arriving at the scene of disaster, the officers and crew of the *Chevalie* were found on shore, having been rescued from the breakers by the natives, who treated them with great kindness. They were lodged in a temple, furnished with an abundance of food, and an ample guard to protect them. On receiving intelligence of this demonstration on the part of the Japanese, of their intention to fulfill every treaty obligation, as well as the obligations of the most enlightened humanity, the President directed presents to be sent to the principal officers of the gunboat who carried our Consul to the wreck of the *Chevalie*, and to the authorities of the province in which the disaster took place. These testimonials will shortly be sent to Mr. PRUYN, our Minister Resident in Japan, for distribution. They consist of a solid silver speaking trumpet, elegantly and elaborately chased with marine and our own national emblems, with the inscription, "From the President of the United States of America, in appreciation of courage and humanity;" two gold chronometers, with Japanese figures, and a double-tube marine glass of the best quality, all bearing an inscription similar to that on the trumpet.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

An accident occurred very early this morning on the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about four miles this side of Annapolis Junction. One of the trains stopped on the main track for water, but this fact did not become known to the engineer of the second train, both from this city, in time to prevent it from running into the former. The crash was terrible. The passengers were principally troops. Thirty or forty, including sixteen officers, were wounded, some of them seriously, if not fatally. The sufferers were brought back to Washington in the 11 o'clock train.

Gen. Sibley's Expedition Against the Indians.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 11.

A special dispatch from St. Paul says:

"Gen. SIBLEY's expedition was sixty-five miles from Fort Abercrombie last week, suffering terribly from want of water.

Gen. SIBLEY found vegetation destroyed and the drouth terrible. A greater portion of his provisions were ruined by the extreme heat.

Large numbers of wagons were abandoned.

The ambulances are full of sick, and the men and officers are all discouraged.

A proposal to abandon the expedition had been considered, but Gen. SIBLEY decided to move forward.

The chances are that he will soon find the country devastated by prairie fires, and be obliged to return."

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,

A Most Exquisite,

Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,

Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful

Flower from which it takes its name.

Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.

A sample bottle open for inspection.

PHALON & SON.

Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

New Sewing-Machine Emporium.

No. 935 BROADWAY, near 22d-st.

This new Emporium for the exhibition and sale of the CELEBRATED GROVER & BAKER MACHINES at Manufacturers' Prices, has been opened for the accommodation of ladies residing in the upper part of the City, where also embroidering, braiding, tucking, quilting, hemming, stitching, &c., are executed by competent operators, at the shortest notice. Children's clothing, ladies' furnishing, &c., on hand and made to order. Sewing machines, with operators, sent to families by the day or week.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Sewing-machines to Rent,

And for Sale—New.

V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,

Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

The sale of the Plantation Bitters is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock.

S.—T.—1860—X. &c.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They create a healthy appetite.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet.

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain of the 107th New-York regiment:

NEAR AQUIA CREEK, March 4, 1863.

Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. DRAKE, of New-York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. * * * * I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILDS, St. Clairsville, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: You were kind enough, on a former occasion to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters, for $3 50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send us six bottles more for the money inclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,

N. E. GILES, Pastor German Reformed Church.

SOLDIERS' HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1863.

* * * * * * * *

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who stop here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvelous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house. Respectfully,

SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
No. 202 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, and country dealers.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED

ACKERSON—ZABRISKIE.—On Thursday, July 9, by Rev. A. H. Warner, at the residence of the bride's father, at New-Bridge, N. J., GARRET ACKERSON, Jr., of Hackensack, N. J., and ANNIE E., daughter of John A. Zabriskie, Esq. No cards.

RICHARDS—WENTWORTH.—On Thursday, July 9, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Moses Ballou, DANIEL W. RICHARDS and SARAH C. WENTWORTH. No cards.

DIED.

ADAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, July 10, R. M. ADAMS son of the late James C. and H. W. Adams, in the 30th year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 216 Degraw-st., on Monday, July 13, at 4 o'clock P. M.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 12, MARGARET JANE BROWN, wife of James Brown, aged 41 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 49 Douglas-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, July 14.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

BRIDGE.—On Friday, July 10, LEWIS K. BRIDGE, son of the late Lewis K. Bridge, in the 32d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Messiah, (Dr. Osgood's,) Broadway, on Tuesday afternoon, July 14, at 4½ o'clock, without further invitation.

FAIRCHILD.—On Sunday morning, July 12, MARY FAIRCHILD, widow of the late Hamlet Fairchild, in the 91st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from the residence of her son-in-law, James V. Rich, No. 157 West 13th st., this (Monday) afternoon, July 13, at 5 o'clock, without further invitation.

GUEST.—On Saturday evening, July 11, after a lingering illness, MARY, relict of William Guest, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, July 13, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, 7th-av., corner of 50th-st.

JOHNSON.—In Newton, Sussex County, N. J., on Saturday, July 11, of diphtheria, HELEN E., youngest daughter of the late Samuel Johnson, in the 26th year of her age.

LOCKWOOD.—In Staten Island, on Friday, July 10, of hooping cough, CYRUS FROST, infant son of Francis D. and Mary Lockwood, aged 1 month and 16 days.

MOULTON.—On Friday, July 10, on board the steamer *Corsica*, on his return from Havana, HENRY MOULTON, of this City, aged 36 years.

MITCHELL.—Killed in the attack on Port Hudson, on Sunday, June 14, Sergeant FREDERICK H. MITCHELL, of Company G, 162d regiment New-York State Volunteers, and eldest son of Charles S. and Emeline M. Mitchell, aged 21 years, 2 months and 14 days.

MINARD.—On Sunday afternoon, July 12, LEWIS MINARD, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of South 10th and 3d sts., Williamsburgh, this (Monday) afternoon, July 13, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

NALL.—In Long Branch, N. J., on Friday, July 10, where he had gone to recruit his health, of disease contracted while in the service, HENRY W. NALL, late Major of 24th regiment Michigan Volunteers, aged 32 years.

His remains are temporarily deposited in the receiving tomb of the Marble Cemetery, on 2d-av., prior to their removal to Detroit, Mich., for interment.

SCHENCK.—On Friday, July 10, SETH CROWELL SCHENCK, of Morristown, N. J., in the 70th year of his age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

TOWNSEND.—In Yonkers, on Sunday, July 12, Hon. JOHN TOWNSEND, formerly Judge of Westchester County Court, aged 74 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, July 14, at 5½ o'clock P. M., at St. John's Church, at Yonkers. Hudson River Railroad trains leave Chambers-st. at 4:10 and return from Yonkers at 6:54.

UNDERHILL.—Suddenly, on Sunday, July 12, Miss ALBERTINA S., daughter of Hannah and the late Peter Underhill, in the 49th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, July 14, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner 9th-av. and 29th-st., at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Manhasset, L. I., for interment.

WINZER.—Killed in the battle of Gettysburgh, on Friday, July 3, First Lieut. REINHOLD G. WINZER, of the 41st New-York (De Kalb) Regiment, a native of Minden, Prussia, and a brother of Charles Winzer, of New-York, in the 26th year of his age.

WOODRUFF.—On Saturday, July 11, WILLIAM WOODRUFF, a kind husband, an indulgent father, in the 72d year of his age.

The funeral services will be performed in St. John's Church, in Varick-st., near Laight, on Monday morning, July 13, at 11 o'clock. The relatives and friends of his family, and the friends of his sons, William T., Christian B., Reuben C., James E., Francis O., and of his son-in-law, Thomas F. Weaver, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. His remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 373.—July 11, 1863.

5, 16, 15, 27, 60, 26, 61, 49, 10, 20, 54, 11.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 374.—July 11, 1863.

8, 48, 70, 72, 60, 9, 21, 23, 36, 29, 74, 45, 7, 22, 19, 63.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.,

SEA BATHING.

The Pavilion Hotel is now open for the Season. Cottages, rooms en suite for families, or single rooms, can be engaged by addressing B. BAINBRIDGE.

DEAFNESS,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

CATARRH.

DR. LIGHTHILL, No. 34 St. Mark's-place, (Eighth-street,) can be consulted daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M. Patients will not be received except during the regular office hours, unless in cases of emergency or by special arrangement. Parties residing at a distance are hereby informed that a personal examination is requisite in every case before a correct opinion can be given or appropriate treatment prescribed. Letters of Consultation must contain Five Dollars, otherwise they will remain unnoticed,

Dr. Lighthill's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on Deafness—Its Causes and Prevention," may be obtained of Carleton, Publisher, No. 413 Broadway, or of any respectable bookseller. Price $1.

NEW TESTIMONIALS

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1863.

Dr. LIGHTHILL has succeeded in restoring to perfect hearing my right ear, which has been deaf for some time—caused by a cold. As I am obliged to leave for New-Orleans in a few days, those who may wish to make further inquiries may call on my brother, Mr. H. C. Potter, No. 78 Reade-st., firm of Streeter, Faxon & Potter, who will be happy to give any information desired.

O. O. POTTER, Capt. and A. Q. M.,
Department of the Gulf.

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1863.

A little daughter of mine has been affected with a troublesome discharge from both ears, the result of scarlet fever. Dr. Lighthill, under whose care I placed her, has removed the discharge completely, and improved her hearing. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

From Rev. John Nott, D. D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, Jan. 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill—

SIR: Having been cured by you of a discharge in an ear, which has been very offensive of late, and as far back as I can remember, always more or less so; and having been entirely restored to hearing since under your care, I feel that I cannot withhold this acknowledgment from any use it may be to others, especially as I have applied in vain to my family physician and other physicians of reputation. Yours, truly, JOHN NOTT.

CATARRH CURED.

From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.

I have been much troubled with catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate, and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of different kinds, nitrate of silver, tar water, olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

No. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well. J. BISCO, No. 188 East 23d-st.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, April 1, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I take much pleasure in testifying to the professional skill exhibited by you in your treatment of a case of severe inflammation of the throat and ear with which I have lately been afflicted. Upon coming under your charge I was immediately relieved and speedily cured of a most aggravated complaint, which several physicians had previously sought in vain to mitigate.

As I am somewhat of a stranger in the City, I would state that you are at liberty to substantiate my statements, if necessary, by reference to my relatives, Mr. A. V. Stout, President of the Shoe and Leather Bank of New-York, and to Mr. Everett Clapp, of the Western Transportation Company, No. 1 Coenties-slip.

With much esteem, I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
FRED. M. HANKS.

To Dr. LIGHTHILL, No. 34 St. Marks-place, New-York.

No. 12 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* It is with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you.

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.

V. D. W. WEEKES.

No. 73 GRAND-ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1862.

I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill for deafness in one ear of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. I am happy to state that her hearing is now entirely restored, and the noises removed. Those residing in New-York who are desirous of further information may apply to my brother-in-law, Capt. William Edwards, at No. 95 East 34th-st., who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case.

FRANCIS GOULDY.

I have been suffering for some time with noise in my head, and deafness. Having applied to Dr. Lighthill, I have great pleasure in saying that he has completely relieved me, so that now I can hear as well as ever, and am not troubled with the noise in my head.

I may also mention that a young man named Henry Laws, staying with me, was also afflicted in a similar manner, and Dr. Lighthill was equally successful in his case. JOHN MURDOCK, No. 197 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1863.

No. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and her ears as sound, as the day she left you.

O. S. HOLLY.

☞ Further reference to parties of the highest respectability, residing here and elsewhere, on application.

FOR THE WOUNDED.

FREDERICK CITY, July 9, 1863.

Since the battle of Gettysburgh, the Sanitary Commission has distributed to the sick and wounded of the Army of the Potomac, and of the enemy lying in the hospitals with them, one hundred wagon-loads of hospital supplies, and have now five rail-car loads on the way to Gettysburgh. The President of the Commission, Dr. Agnew and Dr. Douglas are at Gettysburgh; the General Secretary, Professor Steiner, Dr. Winslow, and Dr. Brink, with a corps of relief agents and a wagon train, attend the movements of the army from this point; Dr. Swalm accompanies the column of Gen. Couch in the Cumberland Valley; Major Harris in Harrisburgh; Mr. Lewis in Philadelphia; Mr. Knapp and Mr. Pancoast in Baltimore; Mr. Bellows in Washington; Mr. Clampitt at Frederick, superintend the transmission of supplies. Each of these gentlemen has had two years' experience with the army. Cars, accompanied by special agents, leave Boston, New-York, Buffalo and Philadelphia, for the points of demand, as often as supplies accumulate in sufficient quantities. Special arrangements are made to prevent delay in their movements with the railroad companies and with the Government. The supplies are distributed by the experienced agents of the Commission. Their zeal in reaching the points where other aid cannot be depended on is indicated by the fact that in the present campaign three agents of the Commission have been captured by the enemy's cavalry in pushing succor to exposed points. The wagons of the Commission, under the superintendence of Mr. Hoag, visited the collections of wounded on the field of Gettysburgh while the battles of the 2d and 3d inst. were in progress, and hours before supplies reached them from other quarters.

The Commission is operating in like manner in all other fields. One hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods have been sent to the column of Gen. Banks in Louisiana. Much more than that to those of Gen. Grant and Gen. Rosecrans. At this moment the Commission is issuing goods to the value of at least twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) a day. A work of this character and magnitude can only be sustained by the constant, systematic coöperation of a great number of auxiliary societies, and by frequent contributions from all who appreciate its beneficence. To such the barest statement reminding them of the facts, and of the well-known policy of the Commission, can only be required. It is only asked that the present occasion may be taken to establish a more complete adoption of the system of the Commission by the connection of individuals with existing societies coöperating with the Commission, by enforcing more steady, regular and systematic methods of collecting and transmitting contributions, and by establishing a conviction of the folly of spasmodic efforts in a work of this kind. Hundreds will owe their lives this week to those who did not hold their hand when there was no special public excitement, by which the Commission had stores ready at Frederick, Baltimore and Washington, and reserves at Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Those who wish to cordially coöperate with the Commission will now go to work as if we were just entering upon a long war, and with no thought of its ending. A momentary enthusiasm is not desired, but the Commission offers its agency to all who wish to steadily contribute to the relief of the sick and wounded, and to the comfort of the army, by such means and methods as experience leads it to adopt, until the rebels are conquered, and the volunteer army disbanded, which last, under no circumstances, can possibly occur for a long time to come. Let those who have not begun to work systematically for the army begin now. Let those who have been working steadily become more steadfast and orderly in their work.

All individual contributions should, when practicable, be made to local societies. It is unnecessary to ask what is especially needed—common sense will find what is useful in the care of the sick and wounded men; an excess of any ordinary class of articles cannot occur.

Societies should endeavor, as much as possible, to make regular shipments to the depots, at which alone goods can be assorted, arranged and shipped in exact accordance with the demand of the army at different points.

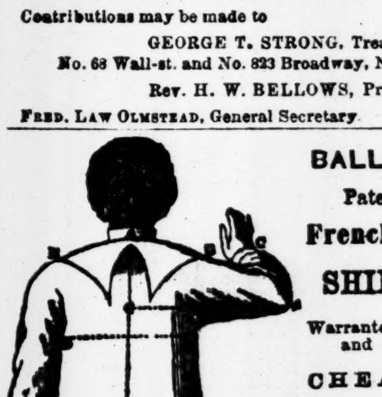
The number of these depots cannot be increased, and goods cannot be received otherwise than through them, without causing unnecessary expense and trouble to the Commission, nor without a diminution of their value. For instance, those who have lately sent their goods to Washington, without orders in many cases, may now force the Commission to hold them idle or to reassort and repack and retransport them northward, when, quite possibly, they consist of goods especially called for at this moment in Boston or New-York or Louisville for transmission to Port Royal, Port Hudson, or Vicksburgh.

Letters and contributions may be sent to either of the offices of the Commission, which are fixed at the following points, with simple reference to the greatest convenience and economy of doing the common work: Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Chicago, Louisville.

Contributions may be made to

GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer,
No. 68 Wall-st. and No. 823 Broadway, New-York.
Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, President.

FRED. LAW OLMSTEAD, General Secretary.



BALLOU'S

Patented

French Yoke

SHIRTS.

Warranted to FIT, and to be

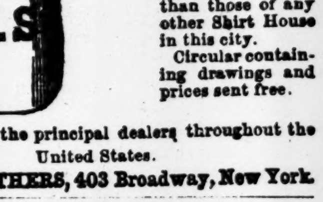
CHEAPER

for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city.

Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.



FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER.

MALLORY & SANDFORD, Room No. 26 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 77 of their machines since the 22d October last. This machine will save 120 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT

Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn.

MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS,

U. S. RIFLES AND MUSKETS.

Also POCKET PISTOLS of approved patterns, manufactured by E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y., (near Utica.)

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!—MEMBERS OF the two-years' regiments mustered out and not paid their $100 bounty, can have the same by applying to J. NELSON LUCKEY, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st., Room No. 29.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."

NEW TESTIMONY.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr VON EISENBERG's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain. JOHN TAYLOR,

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 309 4th-st.

OFFICE

816

BROADWAY.

CLOTHING
FOR
YOUTHS AND CHILDREN,
OF
LINEN MARSEILLES
AND
SUMMER WOOLENS.

ASSORTMENT very fine, and STYLES entirely new.

DEVLIN & CO.,
Corner BROADWAY and GRAND-ST.,
Corner BROADWAY and WARREN-ST.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR FUNERAL HONORS TO THE REMAINS OF THE LATE BRIG.-GEN. SAMUEL K. ZOOK,

Who was Killed at the Victorious Battle of Gettysburgh, Penn., Friday, July 3, 1863.

The Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council of the City of New-York, charged with conducting the funeral obsequies of the late Brig.-Gen. SAMUEL K. ZOOK, on behalf of the City authorities, have decided upon the following:

The remains of the deceased soldier will be laid in state in the Governor's Room, City Hall, from 8 o'clock A. M. Sunday, 12th inst., until 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, when those of our citizens desirous of viewing his remains will be afforded an opportunity for doing so.

A guard of honor will be detailed by Brig.-Gen. Spicer.

The funeral procession will depart from in front of the City Hall, on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Brig.-Gen. Spicer, pursuant to orders from headquarters, will detail the First and Third Regiments cavalry as a general escort.

The order of procession will be as follows:

First Regiment N. Y. Cavalry, under command of Col. Price.

Third Regiment N. Y. Cavalry, under command of Col. Postley.

Officers of the Regular Army.
Officers of the Volunteer Army.
Officers of the First Division, N. Y. State Militia.
Guard of Honor.
HEARSE.

PALL BEARERS.	PALL BEARERS.
Hon. Edward Haight.	Brig.-Gen. C. A. Arthur.
Brig.-Gen. T. F. Meagher.	Brig.-Gen. C. B. Spicer.
Col. H. P. Martin.	Col. Robt. Nugent.
Col. Lewis A. Sayre.	Col. Rush C. Hawkins.
Col. W. W. Price.	Col. M. M. Van Buren.
Major E. T. Christensen.	Major M. G. Rathbun.

Officiating Clergyman.

The Mayor and Common Council in carriages, preceded by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Citizens generally.

The procession will move precisely at the appointed time, and will be under the direction and supervision of Major Alexander Hamilton.

The route will be as follows:

Through the east gate of the Park, through Chatham-street and the Bowery to Bond-street to Broadway, and down Broadway to the South Ferry; from thence to Greenwood, the place of interment.

The flags on the City Hall and the other public buildings will be displayed at half-mast from sunrise until sunset on the day set apart for the funeral, and the owners or occupants of public and private buildings and residences in the City, and the owners or masters of vessels in the harbor, are respectfully requested to display their flags at half-mast during the day.

By order of the Committee on National Affairs,

TERENCE FARLEY,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
JOHN T. HENRY,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
ALEX. BRANDON,
JOHN McCONNELL,
JOHN G. HAVILAND.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—The quarterly meeting of this Association will be held at the headquarters, Seventh regiment Armory, on MONDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock. By order,

Col. W. R. VERMILYE.

E. R. TREMAIN, Adjutant.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUMMER READING

AT THE

MERCANTILE LIBRARY,

Astor-place and No. 59 Liberty-st.

Constant additions of new and interesting books are made to the Library in quantities proportioned to the demand. For titles, see catalogue at the desk of the Library.

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP: To clerks, $1 initiation fee, and $1 50 semi-annual dues; to ladies and others, $5 a year.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW the causes and proper treatment of paralysis, read **MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,** a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

A GUIDE TO THE HUDSON RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. Muslin. Price $1. A GUIDE TO LAKE GEORGE AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO SARATOGA, WHITE MOUNTAINS, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, and other Summer Retreats. Muslin. Price 75 cents. A GUIDE TO NEW-YORK CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD. Muslin. Price 75c. A GUIDE TO THE FALLS OF NIAGARA AND VICINITY. Muslin. Price 75c.

Each book contains twelve beautifully colored engravings from photographs, with copious descriptions. Can be had also in paper covers. Price 40c. For sale on the cars, steamboats and at the hotels at the water-places, or will be mailed free, on receipt of price, by the Publishers, T. NELSON & SONS, No. 137 Grand-st., New-York.

THE ONLY TRUE PURGATIVES.
THE ONLY TRUE PURGATIVES.
THE ONLY TRUE PURGATIVES.
DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS.

"I would rather have one box of Dr. Radway's Pills than all other pills in the world. They are pills that cure. When you take a dose of these pills you can depend upon the expulsion of the diseased humors from the system; the Liver, Bowels, Stomach, Kidneys, System, Skin and Blood are acted upon, and the bowels, after an operation induced by Radway's Pills, are left as clean and healthy as the stomach would be after a dose of lobelia. No straining, weakness or wrenching pains, or piles or tenesmus, but a thorough and natural evacuation is the result."

This is the testimony of one of the most distinguished physicians in the world. Never were truer words uttered. "Radway's Pills are pills that cure." The sufferer of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Costiveness, Jaundice, Dropsy, &c., may rely upon an absolute cure by the use of one to six boxes. It is not necessary to take these pills for months or years to accomplish a cure. They should be used in all cases where a cathartic is required. Sold at No. 87 Maiden-lane, corner of Gold-st., and by all druggists.

SURGEON-GENERAL HAMMOND, BY ordering calomel and destructive Minerals from the supply tables, has conferred a blessing on our sick soldiers. Let him not stop here. Let him order the discontinuance of "bleeding," and the use of BRANDRETH'S PILLS in the place thereof. Then will commence a "new era" in the practice of medicine, which would then become emphatically

THE HEALING ART.

I have for thirty years taught that no diseased action could be cured by mercury or tartar emetic; that the human body could only be "made whole" by "vegetable" physic, which can alone purify the blood, by causing the removal of acrimonious humors from the bowels and the general circulation. Vegetable and animal food can alone sustain the life of man; and our diseases must be cured by Herbs and Roots, like Brandreth's Pills, whose use prevents Costiveness and restores every organ of the body to its proper condition of health, and besides are as innocent as bread. They should be in every house and in every hospital.

THEY CURE BILIOUS DIARRHŒA,
CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, CHRONIC DYSENTERY,
And all Fevers and Affections of the Bowels.
CASE OF ROSCOE K. WATSON.

DR. B. BRANDRETH,

NEW-YORK:

SIR: I was a private in Company F, Seventeenth regiment, New-York Volunteers. While at Harrison's Landing, and on the Rappahannock, near Falmouth, I and many of the company were sick with bilious diarrhœa. The army surgeon did not cure us, and I was reduced to skin and bone. Among the company were quite a number of members who had worked in your laboratory at Sing Sing. They were not sick, because they used Brandreth's Pills. These men prevailed upon me and others to use the Pills, and we were all cured in from two to five days. After this our boys used Brandreth's Pills for the typhus fever, colds and rheumatism, and in no case did they fail to restore health.

Out of gratitude to you for my good health I send you this letter, which, if necessary, the entire company would sign.

I am, respectfully, yours,

ROSCOE K. WATSON.

JUNE 23, 1863. Sing Sing.

Sold at No. 4 Union-square, and by all respectable dealers.

Principal office, No. 294 Canal-st.

BE SURE AND GET NEW STYLE.

FOR WASHINGTON.

THE HOPE DISPATCH FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

Goods received and forwarded daily direct to Washington without change of cars or other detention.

☞ Ship at Pier No. 2 North River, Office No. 163 Broadway.

MARTIN'S LIFE CORDIAL.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, PAIN AND CRAMP IN THE STOMACH, SOUR STOMACH AND HEARTBURN.

It relieves those disagreeable symptoms of DYSPEPSIA, NAUSEA, and RISING of FOOD after eating, and as a SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN, it has no equal. It regulates the bowels, allays pain, and under its very SOOTHING effects the child gently drops into a quiet slumber, and awakes refreshed and invigorated. It is very pleasant to the taste, and children, instead of refusing to take it, cry for the medicine after once tasting it. Call for circular and read certificates from such men as Prof. N. P. Hill, of Brown University; Rev. Horace James, of Worcester, Mass., now Chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, and Superintendent of Blacks, Newbern, N. C., officers in the army, and others.

N. B.—This article is warranted, even in the most obstinate cases, and Agents are particularly requested to pay back the money, where satisfactory evidence is given that the medicine has proved ineffectual.

Agents in New-York City:
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row.
RUSHTON & CO., No. 10 Astor House.
CASWELL, MACK & CO., Fifth-av. Hotel.
WM. GREY, No. 301 Broadway.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION

Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to

No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,

(*Near corner of Fulton.*)

Over the wholesale drug-store of A. B. SANDS & CO.

The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines, are sold wholesale and retail, as above.

DR. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ CAUTION.—BEWARE OF ANY OTHER UTERINE CATHOLICON. USE NOTHING BUT THE CATHOLICON MARKED "THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S," HAVING THE SEAL OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY AND THE NAME OF JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., ON THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER, AND HIS SIGNATURE ON THE INSIDE LABEL.

Unprincipled persons are endeavoring to palm off imitations and spurious articles as the genuine. Beware of imposition.

U. S. CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

The New-York Committee of this Commission appeal to this community with confident expectations of prompt and liberal contributions to aid them in sending Delegates to relieve the wounded and suffering soldiers on the recent battle fields and in the Hospitals.

A dispatch received from Philadelphia says:

"Boston still rises in subscriptions. Our telegrams have been posted in the Exchange, and the subscriptions *volunteered* amount to $20,000, and according to our latest telegram more is coming in."

All persons are requested to send their contributions to our Treasurer, James M. Brown (Brown, Brothers & Co.), No. 59 Wall-street. WM. E. DODGE, Chairman.

N. BISHOP, Chairman of Executive Committee.

JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, Chairman of Finance Committee.

FOR THE WEST:

TICKETS ARE SOLD FOR ALL POINTS WEST, AT THE OFFICE OF THE

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY,

FOOT OF CORTLANDT-STREET.

This line, *via* Allentown and Harrisburgh, has not been broken

BY THE RECENT INVASION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
EIGHT DISTRICT, No. 1,190 BROADWAY,
New-York, July 9, 1863.

THE DRAFTING OF PERSONS LIABLE to military duty to fill the quota required under the orders of the President of the United States, will take place at these headquarters, No. 1,190 Broadway, on MONDAY next, July 13, at 10 o'clock A. M.

BENJ. F. MANIERRE,
Provost Marshal.
SPENCER KIRBY,
Commissioner of Board of Enrollment.
GEO. F. WOODWARD, M. D.,
Surgeon of Board of Enrollment.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE UNIMPROVED LANDS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK FOR SALE.—Well worthy the attention of capitalists—Forty thousand acres, located chiefly in Cattaraugus and Allegheny Counties, known formerly as part of the original Holland Land Company's purchase, and more recently as the Devereaux purchase. This property is offered as an entirety, or might be sold in townships. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—FIVE LOTS situated on the corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., subject to a lease for a term of years. For further information apply to MILLER, STOUTENBURGH & MILLER, No. 48 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF UPPER Red Hook, Dutchess County, New-York, the residence of Benjamin S. Pier, deceased, situated on the New-York and Albany post-road. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 12 rooms. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises, or of WM. E. PIER, No. 276 Water-st., New-York.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE—At one-fourth its cost, and one-half its value. It is located 30 miles from New-York by rail; comprises extensive and valuable buildings and machinery, including engine, boilers, shafting, belting, &c., with a few acres of land, and excellent water privileges. Price $8,000. Apply, after 12 o'clock, to C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 10.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, BETWEEN TARrytown and Sing Sing, 93 acres land, beautifully located for country residences, having fine views of the river and surrounding country, opposite and adjoining the residences of Dr. Creighton and J. Butler Wright, Esq. Will be sold cheap to close an estate. For particulars, apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT, medium size, for three months, by a gentleman with small family; location must be pleasant and healthful, within an hour of New-York; Hudson River preferred; tenant perfectly responsible. Address, with description and terms, T. L. H., Box No. 1,967 Post-office. Would engage one or two servants on the place if desirable.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT PEEKSkill, with about an acre of land attached; beautifully located, with a fine view of the Hudson, and convenient to depot; will be rented till first of November next. Possession given immediately. Apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st., under Bank of Commerce.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

NORTHERN NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—Ten acres for sale at Cresskill Station, a beautiful piece of ground, 950 feet front by 460 deep, corner plot; will be sold reasonable; neighborhood being settled by New-Yorkers. Apply to JOHNS & BROTHER, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE places for Summer or permanent residence, situated on the Sound, at the mouth of Saugatuck River. The buildings are first-class and in perfect order, and ready for immediate occupancy. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS GRAIN AND HAY farm of 73 acres; good improvements; house contains 12 rooms; well fenced, timbered and watered; two valuable apple and pear orchards, and smaller fruits in abundance; 18 miles in New-Jersey.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 156 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF HIGHland, Sullivan Co., N. Y., five hours' ride from Jersey City by Erie Railroad, a farm of one hundred acres, twenty-five in a good state of cultivation, good house and barn, nearly new. Price $2,500. For further particulars apply to J. W. COLLINS, 1,163 Broadway, near 27th-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION, Highland, New Jersey, is now open for the reception of permanent and transient boarders. Persons visiting the Highland can take the boat foot of Murray-st. at 6½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Take tickets on board for Port Monmouth Dock via Laura. The *Helen* leaves the foot of Robinson-st. at 8 A. M. and on Sundays at 7½ o'clock A. M.
JOS. J. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

THE "WINDERMERE HOUSE"—GREENwood Lake, Orange County, N. Y.—Beautiful mountain and lake scenery, cool, buoyant, healthful atmosphere, fine fishing, boating, &c. Through tickets to the house, via Erie Railway to Warwick, or Chesterville, foot of Chambers-st., per 7 A. M. (express) or 4 P. M. trains.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find at all times an authorized agent, with badge, at the Catskill steamboat landings and Catskill station of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for reception of visitors. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BOARD IN A retired country place, where there are no other boarders, for a young man afflicted with a nervous disease. His illness does not confine him to his room or the house, but he will at times need the control of a man of decision. A note addressed to K. C., Box No. 4,446 Post-office, will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED in a farm-house, pleasantly located, among the hills in Ulster County. The air is pure, surrounding scenery charming. House surrounded with fine shade trees. Liberal table and piano. Terms moderate. Daily communication with the City. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMIly of six adults and an infant 16 months old, where no other boarders are taken, within one hour's ride or sail of the City; a place where there are no small children preferred. Address, with full particulars and terms, W. S., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO ladies and four children, between the ages of 7 and 11. Sea bathing or mountain air required. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, COUNTRY BOARD, No. 239 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson, in a private family. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson. The grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVERE, No. 2 Wall-st.

BOARD AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE ARE two or three desirable suites of rooms still vacant in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I., which can be had on immediate application. The best of references given and required. Address Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall-room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATE LOST.—THE FOLLOWING Certificate of Stock, issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, has been lost, viz.: No. 14,445, ten shares of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856. The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of a new certificate.
EDWARD BECH,
No. 62 Beaver-st.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

STRAYED, ON THE 3D INST., FROM THE pasture of the subscribers, near Pleasantville, town of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, N. Y., a bay horse, about 16 hands high, with long switch tail, and small white spot in the forehead. A liberal reward will be paid for his return, or information leading to his recovery. MILTON HYATT, Pleasantville; or HYATT & MOUNT, No. 124 Warren-st., New-York.

IF EITHER OF THE YOUNG LADIES who got in a Madison-av. stage, corner of Broadway and 18th-st., and left it at Lord & Taylor's, leaving behind her a parcel containing a pair of slippers, will inform the subscriber where to return it, or call at his office, it will be returned. H. M. KNAPP, with Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.

LOST—TWO BAY HORSES; ONE HORSE 16½ hands high, the other 15½ hands high; both have long tails and black legs; no weight. Whoever will return them to C. WARD, Brick House, New-York Bay, Saltersville, New-Jersey, will be well rewarded.

FOUND—BY A POOR BUT HONEST GIRL, ON Tuesday, in 8th-av., in the neighborhood of 21st or 22d sts., a considerable sum of money. She is anxious that the rightful owner should repossess it. Apply at No. 49 William-st., second story, front office.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE,
BROOKLYN.

This house is on the Brooklyn Heights, in Hicks-st., between Wall and Fulton Ferries; is easy of access, well located, well ventilated, and well adapted for families or single gentlemen, wishing to enjoy a healthy, cool location for the Summer. The table well supplied with all the delicacies of the season, and terms moderate.
EDWIN R. YALE.

ST. GERMAIN HOTEL, ON EUROPEAN PLAN—A few suites of rooms, with baths attached, reduced rates, for the Summer season.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,

New-York, June 29, 1863.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, I hereby give notice that I will, until the 31st day of July, inclusive, receive subscriptions at PAR for UNITED STATES BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1862, bearing Six (6) per cent. interest in GOLD COIN, commonly known as FIVE-TWENTIES.
JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected, and returns made promptly.
The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for at the market price, in currency, at the option of holders.
KETCHUM, SON & CO.,
No. 40 Exchange-place.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.
Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected promptly. The gold received for interest remitted, or accounted for, at the market price.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

FOR SALE.

Sacramento Valley 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Sacramento, Placer and Nevada 1st mtg. 10 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
Auburn City (California) 8 per cent R. R. Bonds.
Santa Clara County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
San Mateo County 7 per cent. R. R. Bonds.
All the above are in California, and the interest paid in gold, but the second in the list. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

ROBERT LOWDEN,
(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,
No 42 Pine-st.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH Railroad Company offer to pay in advance their river line certificates due Sept. 15, 1863; also, the interest on their mortgage bonds due Sept. 1 and Nov. 1, 1863, deducting the Government tax and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the prepayment.
Certificates and coupons may be presented for payment at the office of WM. C. GILMAN, Esq., No. 46 Pine-st., New-York.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, President.

Office of North American Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, July 8, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 10th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

Phenix Bank, New-York, June 30, 1863.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, July 14, 1863. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
P. M. BRYSON,
Cashier.

SOMES, BROWN & CO. COLLECT CLAIMS against the Government and procure patents, propose for contracts, purchase Quartermasters', Ordinance, Navy Agent and other vouchers, procure settlement of arrears of Pay, Bounty and Pensions. No. 2 PARK-PLACE, N. Y., and 476 7th-st. WASHINGTON, D. C.

COUPONS OF SAN FRANCISCO CITY and California State Bonds bought on best terms or collected. All prime California Securities bought and sold on commission. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., 70 Wall-st.

$5,000.—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Broad-st. Railroad in the City of Newark, for sale by CHARLES W. ELLIOTT, No. 6 Jauncy-court, or No. 39 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1863, Union Insurance Scrip of 1863, Pacific Insurance Scrip of 1863, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

BILLS ON SAN FRANCISCO FOR SALE and credits available in Pacific States issued by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

WANTED—SUMS OF $2,000 AND UPWARDS on improved City properties, by first bond and mortgage. Apply to WILLIAM DUMONT, 2 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA AND WASHOE SILVER Mining Stocks bought and sold on commission by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

July 1, 1863.

CASH CAPITAL	$400,000
SURPLUS { after providing for all outstanding Claims, and Dividend of Six Per Cent. declared this day. }	55,000
NET ASSETS	$455,000

The Company hereby give notice that they have increased their Capital from $200,000 to $400,000, which is all paid in, and together with their surplus is securely invested.

They also give notice that they are prepared to issue additional Policies of Fire Insurance, based upon the increased Capital, and respectfully solicit the liberal favors of the public, as special regard for their interests has been had, in doubling the security offered.
DORAS L. STONE, President.
BENJ. S. MALCOT, Secretary.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Office No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000. SURPLUS OVER, $175,000.
Total Assets, over $325,000.

This Company insures against loss and damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, on the most favorable terms.

Eighty per cent. of the profits annually divided in scrip, bearing 6 per cent. interest, while a liberal reduction in the premium will be made to those preferring non-participation policies.

Particular attention paid to rent and leasehold insurances.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

TO LET.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE No. 93 Henry-st. Rent $17 per month.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PREMISES (ABOUT thirty lots) foot of 51st and 52d sts., North River, lately occupied in part for a marble yard and factory, with the large buildings and sheds thereon; steam engine and machinery for cutting and sawing stone and marble. Wharf in front, with about 20 feet depth of water. Hoisting apparatus, &c., well suited for a marble or stone yard, or any other business requiring a large amount of room, with buildings and machinery. For further information apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, NO. 28 Elizabeth-st., near Canal-st., a 3-story building, suitable for a manufactory, with side lights, a workshop and large yard in the rear. Can be arranged to suit the business of the occupant. Apply to JAMES H. THORNE, No. 174 Canal-st., New-York.

A SCHOOL-ROOM TO BE LET—FOR FEmales only, between 28th and 36th sts., and Broadway and Fifth-av. Rent $150 from Aug. 1. Address with real name, post-paid, stating particulars, R. L., Stanton G., Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

"PARTICIPATING INSURANCE."
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INS. CO.,
No. 102 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL, (all paid in)	$500,000 00
SURPLUS July 1, 1863	778,772 23
LIABILITIES	27,148 04

New-York, July 9, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT. to its customers, upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th day of September to Policy-holders for the amount to which they are respectively entitled.

ALSO,

An INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on the 10th day of September next.

ALSO,

A semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND of SEVEN PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Monday, 13th inst.

The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of September.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.

Atlantic Savings Bank, No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York, July 1, 1863.

By order of the Trustees, depositors are hereby notified that interest at the rate of *Six (6) per Cent. per Annum, free of Government tax*, will be paid, on and after the 20th instant, on all sums from $5 to $500 which have been deposited three or six months previous to this date, and on larger amounts a dividend, free of tax, at the rate of Five (5) per Cent per Annum. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors, and will draw interest as principal.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOS. P. COOPER, Secretary.

Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Norwich, Conn., June 25, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, (free from Government tax,) has been declared payable on the 15th proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, (transfer agency,) No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 11th proximo, at said transfer agency. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 11th, and reopened on Thursday, the 16th of July, 1863.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Manhattan Savings Institution, July 8, 1863.
TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE TRUStees of this Institution have directed that interest be paid on all deposits (by the rules entitled thereto) at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums exceeding $500, payable on and after July 20, free from Government tax.

Interest will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit.
EDWIN J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Co., Cleveland, Ohio, July 10, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of six per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of August next.

Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company.

The transfer books will be closed from the 21st instant until August 3.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, July 20. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free from Government tax, for the current six months ending June 30, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. The transfer books will remain closed from the 23d day of June until the morning of Tuesday, July 7. By order of the Board.
June 23, 1863. WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

Treasurer's Office, Watertown, June 20, 1863.
THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 15th July. The Company also assumes the payment of the Government tax. The books will be closed from this date till date of payment.
R. E. HUNGERFORD,
Treasurer.

Empire City Fire Insurance Company, No. 102 Broadway, New-York, June 30, 1863.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND. — THE Board of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

Office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York, June 24, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TWELVE (12) PER CENT.
Upon the Capital Stock, free from Government Tax, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1863.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

Office No. 70 Wall-street, New-York, July 1, 1863.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—BREVOORT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The directors of this company have this day declared its Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

Office of the Knickerbocker Ice Co., No. 432 Canal-street, New-York, July 8, 1863.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed to that date.
THEO. BROWNING, Sec'y.

Office of Republic Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, July 9, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Interest Dividend of Three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—EAST RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.
New-York, 9th July, 1863.

BANK OF NEW-YORK—15TH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 1st July.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
June 16, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 110 Broadway, Metropolitan Bank Building, New-York, July 9, 1863. The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent., (free from Government tax) payable on demand.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

Clinton Fire Insurance Company, New-York, July 2, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company, Brooklyn, July 3, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. payable on demand.
H. GIROUX, Secretary.

Office Pacific Fire Insurance Co., New-York, July 6, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 10th inst., free of Government tax.
THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Sec.

Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company of New-York, July 8, 1863.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day. By order,
GEO. HODGSDON, Secretary.

Office of Relief Fire Insurance Company, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York, July 8, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

Phenix Bank, New-York, June 30, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders, free from Government tax, on and after Wednesday, July 1, 1863. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Market Bank, New-York, July 3, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Market Bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
R. BAYLES, Cashier.

Central Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 168 Broadway.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four (4) per Cent. free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 13th inst.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.
New-York, June 9, 1863.

Office Citizens' Fire Ins. Co., New-York, July 2, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND a half per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

Office of the Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company, New-York, July 7, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 16th inst.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

No. 67 Wall-st., July 8, 1863.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on and after MONDAY, July 13, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America, on and after MONDAY, July 13.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND

OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 170 BROADWAY, JULY 8, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ ₧ cent., payable on 10th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co., New-York, July 1, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and canceled bonds scrip standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August, upon all shares the calls upon which shall have been duly paid, and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the coupons issued therefor.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the 30th of July.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

Bowery Savings Bank, New-York, July 10, 1863.
THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest, at the rate of Five per cent per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, and Four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the depositors, free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, the 20th inst., in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from 1st inst.

This bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees.
THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

Citizens' Savings Bank, Corner of Bowery and Canal-st., New-York, July 10, 1863.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $1,000 and under, entitled thereto, free of Government tax and at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums over $1,000 entitled thereto, free of Government tax, payable at the bank on and after the 20th inst. All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from 1st inst.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

The Bank for Savings, No. 67 Bleecker-st., July 8, 1863.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend, or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th June, as follows: at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, free from Government tax, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 20th, of this month.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the first inst.
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.—The usual dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger sums, will be paid to depositors, free from Government tax, on and after MONDAY, July 20, 1863. Interest not called for will be credited as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Pacific Bank, New-York, July 10, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared an Extra Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the first day of August next. In future the Dividends will be paid on the first days of February and August. The transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

Office of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York, July 9, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 13th inst.
By order of the Board.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

The Merchants' Bank of St. Louis, St. Louis, July 1, 1863.
NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of this Company on the 30th ult., a nett dividend of three per cent. was declared, payable to New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on and after the 15th inst.
R. F. BARRY, Cashier.

Agency Ætna Insurance Company, No. 62 Wall-st., New-York, July 3, 1863.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. (FREE of Government tax) has been declared by the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, payable on demand. New-York shareholders will be paid at this office.
JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

Office of the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-st.—New-York, July 8, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
V. TILYOU, Secretary.

Office of the Merchants' Insurance Co., No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent. net, payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.
New-York, July 7, 1863.

Office of the New-York Equitable Insurance Company, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York, July 7, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten Per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on and after the 10th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

Office of the Hope Fire Insurance Company, No. 92 Broadway, New-York, July 2, 1863.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. (5) has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on demand, free of Government tax.
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner Third Avenue and Twenty-fifth-street.
CHARTERED 1354.
Six per cent. interest allowed.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUG'S F. LEE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M., to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT on larger sums. Money deposited on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, } Vice-Presidents.
WM. S. WHITLOCK, }
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

No. 177 Chatham-square, New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
INTEREST ON MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 20 WILL COMMENCE ON JULY 1.
The July Dividend will be paid free of Government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

Greenwich Savings Bank, New-York, July 1, 1863.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under entitled thereto, and at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after the 20th inst.

All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest from this date.

The Bank is open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.
JAMES BRYCE, }

New-York, July 8, 1863.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of Government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, as follows: On sums of five hundred dollars and under at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding five hundred dollars at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 20th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal.
WM. H. MACY, President.
WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
OPEN DAILY, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; also on MONDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 4 to 7 P. M.
N. B.—MONEY to LEND on BOND and MORTGAGE.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SILVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place—INTEREST NOTICE—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum, on sums not exceeding $500, and Four Per Cent. over $500, (free of Government tax,) will be paid on and after Monday, July 20. Interest credited to depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings, from 5 to 7.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 283 Bowery. Open daily from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 7 o'clock, P. M. Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum allowed on sums of $1,000 and under; five per cent. per annum on larger sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
CHAS. PECK, President.
JAS. P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1,948 THIRD-av., between 125th and 126th sts. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1.
Open daily from 5 to 7 P. M. JACOB M. LONG,
ISAAC ROSENBOROUGH, Secretary. President.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Provost Marshal's Office,
Ninth Congressional District,
State of New-York,
No. 677 3d-av., Corner of East 46th-st.,
New-York, July 10, 1863.

THE FORMS OF AFFIDAVITS TO BE used to establish exemption under the provisions of Section 2 of the act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, &c., are hereby published for the information of the public.

FORM 25.

Certificate of Exemption for the Son of a Widow, or of aged and infirm Parent or Parents.

I, the subscriber, ..., resident of .... county, State of ......, hereby certify that I, being liable to military duty under the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the National forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, am the only son of ...., a widow, (or of ...., an aged parent,) dependent upon my labor for support.

....

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the above-named .... is the only son of a widow (or of aged and infirm parents) dependent on his labor for support.

....
....

Personally appeared before me .... the above-named ...., and ...., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated this .. day of ......, 186 .

NOTE 1.—The first of the above certificates must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county or district in which the person resides, and sworn to before a magistrate.

NOTE 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees or the like.

FORM 26.

Certificate of a Parent that he or she desires one of his or her sons exempted.

I, the subscriber, the father (or mother) of .... and ......, residents of ...., ... County, State of......, hereby certify that I am aged and infirm, and that I am dependent for support on the labor of my two sons, above named; and that I elect that my ...... son ...., shall be exempt from the operations of the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863.

....

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the above-named .... is aged and infirm, and dependent on the labor of .... sons for support.

....
....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ...... , and .... severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at .... this .. day of ...., 186 .

NOTE 1.—The first certificate must be signed by the parent making the election, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county, or district in which the persons reside, and sworn to before a magistrate. In case the father is deceased the certificate is to be signed by the mother, and the fact of the father's death is to be stated by the persons certifying.

NOTE 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees, or the like.

FORM 27.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the only brother of a child or children dependent on his labor for support.

I, the subscriber, ..., being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the only brother of ...., under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on my labor for support.

....

We, the subscribers, ... and .... residents of ...., ... County, State of ......, hereby certify that ...., who is liable to draft, is the only brother of ...., under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on his labor for support.

....
....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ...... and ...., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ...., this .. day of ...., 186 .

NOTE 1.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the *labor* of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business can be transacted for collecting the income by agents, trustees, and the like.

NOTE 2.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 28.

Certificate that two members of the family of the person liable to draft are already in the military service of the United States.

We, the subscribers, ... and ...., residents of ...., ... County, State of ...., hereby certify that two members of the family and household of ...., county and State above mentioned, are in the military service of the United States, as non-commissioned officers, musicians or privates.

....
....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ...... and ...., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ...., this .. day of ......, 186

NOTE 1.—This is only intended to apply where the members of the family claiming exemption reside in the same family. If any of the members reside elsewhere, and have gone into the military service of the United States, no exemption on that account can be claimed.

NOTE 2.—This certificate must be signed by one of the parents, if there be any; if not, by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 29.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the father of motherless children, under twelve years of age, dependent on his labor for support.

I, ..., the subscriber, being liable to draft in the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the father of .... motherless child , under 12 years of age, and dependent on my labor for support.

....

We, the subscribers, ... and ...., residents of ...., ... County, State of ...., hereby certify that .... is father of .... motherless children under 12 years of age, and dependent on his labor for support.

....
....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named .... and ...., and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated this .... day of ...., 186 .

NOTE.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 30.

Certificate of Exemption on Account of Unsuitableness of Age.

I, ..., of ...., ... County, State of ...., having been enrolled under the provisions of an act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, as liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, hereby certify that I am not legally subject to such liability, and for the following reason:

That I am .... years of age.

....

We, the subscribers, ... and .... of the town, county and State above-mentioned, hereby certify that the above statement of ....'s age is correct and true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

....
....

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ...., ..., and ...., and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

....
Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ...., this .. day of ...., 186 .

NOTE 1.—The certificate in regard to age is, in all cases where practicable, to be signed by the parents of the person claiming exemption, and the requirements specified in the regulations are to be adhered to. The blank space in the certificate to indicate the age of the person is to be filled as follows:

That I am "UNDER TWENTY" years of age.

That I am "OVER THIRTY-FIVE" years of age, "AND MARRIED."

That I am "OVER FORTY-FIVE" years of age, according to the facts in the case.

NOTE 2.—In case the certificate is not signed by the parents, the fact of age must be certified to by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed, and the requirements of paragraph 61, Regulations, &c., must be complied with.

These affidavits must be made according to these forms, and must in all cases be taken before a Civil Magistrate duly authorized to administer oaths.

Persons claiming exemption must furnish clear proof of their right to such exemption.
CHARLES E. JENKINS,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Ninth District, New-York.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, } Committee on
JOHN FOX, } Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS. }

Croton Aqueduct Department, New-York, July 9, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
T. B. TAPPAN, Water Registrar.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

War Department,
Provost-Marshal-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1863.

CIRCULAR NO. 43.—THE FOLLOWING EXtracts from laws of the United States, now in force, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Section 12, of the Enrollment act, after directing how the draft shall be conducted, says: "And the person so drawn shall be notified of the same within ten days thereafter, by a written or printed notice to be served personally, or by leaving a copy at the last place of residence, requiring him to appear at a designated place of rendezvous to report for duty."

Section 13, of the Enrollment act, contains the following: "And any person failing to report after due service of notice, as herein prescribed, without furnishing a substitute, or paying the required sum therefor, shall be deemed a deserter, and shall be arrested by the Provost-Marshal, and sent to the nearest military post *for trial by Court-martial*, unless, upon proper showing that he is not liable to do military duty, the Board of Enrollment shall relieve him from the draft."

The 20th Article of War contains the following: "All officers and soldiers * * convicted of having deserted shall *suffer* DEATH, or such other punishment as by sentence of Court-martial shall be inflicted."
JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.
Alderman TERENCE FARLEY
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
ALEX. BRANDON, } Committee on
JAMES MURRAY, } Lamps and Gas.
RICHARD O'BRIEN. }

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.
PETER MASTERSON, }
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL. }

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.
TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.

BY VIRTUE OF ORDERS OF SALE DIRECTED to me by Hon. William Marvin, of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction,
On MONDAY, July 20,
At 12 o'clock M.,
AT
Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn,
The Prize Schooner JOHN WILLIAMS,
140 tons, as she now lies. Sale will be made on board.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at No. 144 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting, in part, of mahogany sofas, chairs, arm chairs, and rockers, in hair-cloth; rosewood piano-forte, (Gilbert, maker,) rosewood etagere, marble-top; mahogany centre and side tables; marble-tops; what-nots, mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, enameled bedroom furniture, paillasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oak extension table, marble-top buffet, arm dining chairs, rosewood hall stand and chairs, brocatel and lace curtains, window shades, mantel clocks, china vases, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with the kitchen furniture; also, several very fine proof engravings.

Catalogues at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE SALE OF OVER $12,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AT NO. 152 WEST 21ST-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.

THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, every article in the house, which is most completely and elegantly furnished, will be peremptorily sold, consisting of elegant solid rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, rich mirrors, etageres, centre and pier tables, magnificent mantel vases and ornaments, with a complete and valuable assortment of parlor, chamber, dining-room, nursery, library and basement furniture; rich cut glass, French china and silver ware, fine beds and bedding, &c. Catalogues at house. Goods to be removed immediately.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 14th day of July, 1863, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the CARGO OF THE PRIZE SLOOP NEPTUNE, consisting of 114 bbls. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE, and 13 BALES OF COTTON.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
JULY 1, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 14th day of July, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, cargo of prize-sloop ANGELINA, viz.:
23 BALES UPLAND COTTON.
Also, cargo of prize-sloop EMELINE, viz.:
43 BALES UPLAND COTTON.
Also, at the same place, at 12 o'clock, the prize-sloop ANGELINA, her tackle, &c., as she now lies.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell the following described stocks and coupons at auction on SATURDAY, July 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 103 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, viz.:
$94,000 Illinois and Michigan Canal Stock of 1860, Nos. 900 to 993 inclusive, $1,000 each.
$600 State of Louisiana Coupons, due April 1, 1861.
$540 do. do. do. do. May 1, 1861.

These stocks and coupons will be sold by virtue of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled, "An act to establish a general system of Banking and the amendments thereto," said stocks and coupons being the assets of the State Bank of Illinois at Shawneetown, Illinois. The payment of interest on these bonds was suspended by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, approved February 19, 1859, until otherwise provided by law, and no provision for the renewal of the payment of interest has been made. The Supreme Court of the State of Illinois has decided that these bonds are valid and binding on the State.
JESSIE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor of the State of Illinois.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, July 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 110 2d-av., near 7th-st., the property of a family going to Europe, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood bedsteads, mahogany and rosewood marble top dressing bureaus, mahogany marble top washstands, feather beds, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, mahogany and b. w. chairs in h. c., carved rosewood armoire-a-glace, mantel vases, mahogany sofa, table, mahogany wardrobe, iron bedsteads, gilt frame mirrors, carved rosewood suite covered in crimson figured brocatel, carved rosewood 6¾-octave piano, made by Nunn's, window shades and cornices, carved rosewood extension dining table, rosewood marble top centre table, papier machie pearl inlaid centre table, bronze and marble clock, elegant bronze figures, rosewood suite in green and white figured brocatel, mirrors with marble slabs and brackets, mahogany marble top sideboard, carved rosewood marble top etagere, with mirror doors and back, together with a general assortment of China, crockery, and glass ware, with kitchen furniture, &c.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—FOR SALE AT AUCtion, on the 16th day of July inst., at 12 o'clock M., on the premises, 40 acres of land on Grace Church-st., in the town of Rye, Westchester County, within half a mile of the New-Haven Railroad depot in Portchester. The land formerly belonged to John Hawkins, and commands a beautiful view of Long Island Sound.

GEO. G. HAYDOCK, Auctioneer.
EARTHEN AND FRENCH AND AMERICAN glassware, by ROBERT HAYDOCK, THURSDAY, July 16, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 101 Liberty-st., on four months' credit: 6 crates common earthenware, 100 cases "Periers" French flint glass, 400 packages American glass, 100 packages kerosene chimneys.

GEO. CLEMENTS, Auctioneer.
J. JENKINS WILL SELL AT AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, July 15, at 10½ o'clock, No. 1,401 Broadway, horses, carriages, harness, whips, blankets, saddles, &c. The above articles can be seen any time before the sale.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINE WORK.—ALL KINDS of fancy and plain sewing done in the best manner, on the Wheeler & Wilson machine. Also instruction given, at the Sewing Machine Rooms, No. 539 Broadway.

FISH'S LAMP-HEATING APPARATUS.
SUMMER FIRES DISPENSED WITH.
Boiling, frying, stewing, steeping with the flame that lights the room, adapted to kerosene lamp or gas. Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlets, which will be sent mail free.
WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; LANDON, No 88 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1831. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DE FORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

For Teeth Extraction without pain, by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

Office, No. 22 Bond-st.

G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN,
W. B. HURD, JOSEPH H. SMITH.

PAIN POSITIVELY DONE AWAY WITH in extracting teeth, by using my new CHEMICALLY PURIFIED CHLOROFORM. Guaranteed perfectly harmless in every respect, and at the moderate charge of 50 cents per tooth. Gold sets teeth, $20. Vulcanite, (warranted,) $8. Gold fillings, $1; Silver and Dentine, 50 cents; ordinary extracting, 25 cents. References of the highest character. Dr. B. L. WAIT, No. 98 4th-av., opposite 11th-st.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST.—NO. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Gold, as low as $25. Silver, $8. Platina, (continuous gum,) $30. Rubber, $10. Teeth filled with Gold, Silver and Amalgam. Artificial Bone Filling inserted without pain. Extracting, 25c. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

A GENTLEMAN OF UNDOUBTED RE-sponsibility will leave in few days to visit several European cities. Should any party have claims or other business transactions that they may desire to place in the hands of a competent person for adjustment, they will please address MERCHANT, Box 2228 Post-Office.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Saturday, July 25, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag in Fifty-eighth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

For regulating and grading, set curb and gutter, and flag Fifty-third-street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue.

For regulating and grading Ninety-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Ninety-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Eighty-fourth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For setting curb and gutter and flag One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

For setting curb and gutter and flag Fiftieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For resetting curb Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Sixth avenues.

For flagging west side Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and on north side Fortieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For filling sunken lots on New-avenue, east, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.

For filling sunken lots, between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, and Third and Fourth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first-street; also, Fiftieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.

For new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 38.

For building pier at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River.

For building pier at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, East River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 36 and 37, North River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 37 and 38, North River.

For dredging slip, between piers Nos. 30 and 31, East River.

For dredging slip foot of Gouverneur-street, East River.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Twenty.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Thirty-one.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number fifty-one.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Ten.

For building a steam fire-engine and tender for Company number Fifty.

For building hook and ladder truck for Company number One.

For building hook and ladder truck for Company number Fifteen.

For building new hose carriage for Company number Thirty-seven.

For building new hose carriage for Company number Seventeen.

For building new hose carriage for company number Eight.

Curb and gutter and flag in Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-second streets.

New house for Engine Company number Thirty-two.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR HAY, STRAW AND GRAIN.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, corner of G and 22d-sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1863.

Written proposals are invited for furnishing HAY, STRAW, OATS and CORN for the use of this depot, to be delivered at the railroad depot, or at any of the Government wharves in this city.

The proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, and they should state the quantity of each article offered, also the price and the date of delivery.

Proposals will be received for five thousand (5,000) bushels of Corn or Oats, and fifty (50) tons of Hay or Straw, and upward, unless it should be for the interest of the Government to contract for a less amount.

All grain to be put up in good sacks, of about two (2) bushels each, which are to be furnished at the cost of the contractor.

The Hay and Straw to be securely baled.

All Grain and Hay offered to be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidders, as the interests of the service may require. Good security will be required for the faithful fulfillment of any contract made under this advertisement.

Payment to be made at the completion of the contract.
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and A. Q. M. U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City:

Wall Tents and Flies,
Wall Tent Poles,
Wall Tent Pins, (large,)
Common Tent Pins,
Cavalry Bugle Cords.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

A proper guaranty must accompany each bid, for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Wall Tents, &c.," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dy. Qr. Mr. Gen.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 13th instant, for furnishing, by contract, at this depot:

Four-horse Army Wagon Harness.

Sample of which can be seen at this office.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

A proper guarantee must accompany the proposal for the execution of a contract.

The right is reserved by the United States to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Harness," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, United States Army.

PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The undersigned will receive proposals to furnish four thousand (4,000) tons of railway iron, or any part thereof, for the track of the First Section of the "Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division."

The iron to be of American manufacture, of the best quality, and to be delivered either at Leavenworth or Kansas City.

Communications for further information to be addressed to the undersigned, or to SAMUEL HALLETT & Co., No. 58 Beaver-street, New-York. Terms, cash on delivery.
J. C. FREMONT,
Pres't. Union Pacific Railway, E. D.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1863.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE U. S. ARMY,
No. 6 STATE-ST., N. Y., July 13, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED at this office, until 2 P. M., on the 15th inst., for the following articles of STATIONERY, viz.:

400 Reams letter paper.
400 Reams foolscap paper.
200 Reams note paper.
10 Reams envelope paper.
10 Reams blotting paper.
100,000 Envelopes (official.)
100,000 Envelopes (letter.)
150 Two-quire blank books.
150 Three quire blank books.
150 Four-quire blank books.
50 Letter books.
300 Bottles black ink.
3 Gross ink powder.
40 Pounds sealing-wax.
500 Bottles mucilage.
1 Gross bottles carmine ink.
200 Gross steel-pens.
3,000 Pen-holders.
100 Dozen lead-pencils.
60 Gross office tape
200 Inkstands.
1 Dozen ivory folders.

All of the above-mentioned articles, samples of which may be seen at this office, to be of the best quality of their kind, and to be packed in shipping order, and delivered at such place as may be required at the expense of the supplier.

All to be ready within fifteen days from the date hereof. Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Stationery," and addressed to
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE CENTRAL PARK, No. 31 NASSAU-ST., July 11, 1863.

TO MASONS AND STONE-CUTTERS.— Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 18th inst., for furnishing the materials for and constructing the inclosing wall of the Central Park on 5th-av., between 72d and 79th sts., and between 106th and 110th sts. on 8th-av., between 73d and 79th sts., and on 110th-st., between 5th and 8th avs.

Plans and specifications and information respecting the same will be furnished at the office above mentioned.

Proposals should be addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, and indorsed "Proposals for Wall." The said Board reserve the right to reject any one or all proposals.
ANDW. H. GREEN,
Comptroller of the Park.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received until MONDAY, July 20, at the Princeton Bank, for building a stone edifice for the Princeton Theological Seminary, on the vacant lot adjoining the Baptist Church, in Princeton, in conformity to plans and specifications to be found in the Directors' room of said bank. No bid will be accepted without a responsible surety for the fulfillment of the contract. The Committee reserve the right of rejecting any or all bids, as they may judge the interests of the Seminary require. Proposals may be made for all or any parts of said building.
L. H. ATWATER,
S. H. PENNINGTON,
S. M. HAMILL,
Building Committee.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Dealers. No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

SHIPPING.

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
The Steamship
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL	FROM NEW-YORK
TUESDAY, June 30.	TUESDAY, July 21,

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin from .... $95 to $135
Second Cabin, state-room berths, meals furnished at separate table $70
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second Cabin only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers and children under twelve half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin $50
Steerage, with superior accommodations 30

Price of passage from Liverpool same rates as above. All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency. Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

For passage apply only to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
at the office No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
For Freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 15.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 22.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Weds'y, Aug. 12.
CANADA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(GALWAY LINE.)
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC

will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin $126
Second Cabin 88
Steerage 25

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

NOTICE.

The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on WEDNESDAY, 15th July. Has splendid accommodations for a few cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in U. S. currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON ... Saturday .... July 18
EDINBURGH .... Saturday .... July 25

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
HIBERNIAN,
Capt. PRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, July 18.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

HAVANA DIRECT.

To sail on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. New side-wheel U. S. M. steamship EVENING STAR, W. R. BELL Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37, N. R., foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for New-Orleans direct, and the steamship EVENING STAR for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.

CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
ON THURSDAY, July 23,
AT NOON.
The steamer AMERICA will sail as above,
Connecting with the steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
For passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. N. GAGER, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $75. No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday. For passage or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN will commence to discharge under general order at Pier No. 4, North River, TUESDAY MORNING. Consignees will please send in their permits immediately.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

TRAVELERS TO EUROPE SHOULD PRO-vide themselves with HARPER'S HANDBOOK FOR EUROPE AND THE EAST, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. This is the only complete guide to Europe published in one volume. Price $3 50. For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., No. 443 Broadway, and WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, or HARPER & BROTHERS will send the work by mail, postage free, on receipt of $3 50.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.— Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS. —Steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. O. PHILLIPS, will run to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY, except SATURDAY. South 10th-st., Williamsburgh, 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, 7½ A. M.; 20th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., 8½; Pier No. 4, foot of Morris-st., at 9. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, bait, fishing-tackle, &c., furnished on board.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE cars of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company run every six minutes from Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, connecting at City Line with cars for Greenfield, Gravesend, Sheep's Head Bay and Coney Island.
W. E. C. COXE, Supt.
BROOKLYN, May 20, 1863.

SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE.—HUD-son River Railroad Express trains leave daily at 7 and 10 A. M., arriving in Saratoga in time for dinner and tea.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER RIP VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM MYERS, MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also Dudley's and Newark Bay Groves. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

SEASONED PINE LUMBER.

8,000,000 feet—comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thickness, from ⅜ inch to 6 inches, and suitable for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also, 10,000,000 feet this year's sawing, to arrive. 100,000 feet seasoned 1 inch black walnut.
H. W. SAGE & CO., foot East 32d-st.

READY ROOFING.

In place of tin, slate or shingles, at half the cost of tin, and more durable. Put up in rolls, ready for shipment. GUTTA PERCHA CEMENT, for coating over tin roofs, cheaper and better than oil paints. Estimates furnished for new roofs, and repairing leaky tin ones.
READY ROOFING COMPANY,
No. 73 Maiden-lane, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—WILLIAM M. GILES, No. 189 6th-av., corner of 13th-st., offers his store for sale; it is handsomely fitted up and well stocked, and is now doing a large and profitable business; the location is unsurpassed, and has been established for the last 18 years. Apply at the store.

NOTICE.—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND LEASE of the long-established wholesale Hat, Cap and Hatters' Trimmings house of W. C. WHITCHER, deceased, on Walnut-st., Cincinnati, is offered for sale. Apply to BATES & SCARBOROUGH, Attorneys, or WM. WILSHIRE.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

For WHITESTONE, BAYLIS DOCK, GREAT NECK, SANDS POINT, GLENCOVE, MOTT'S ROCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every morning at 6½ o'clock. No freight except light packages taken on this boat.

MORNING BOAT

For the above-named landings, including CITY ISLAND. On and after Wednesday, July 1, the steamer MINNA, Capt. SMITH, will leave Pier No. 24, East River, Peck-slip, EVERY MORNING, at 9½ o'clock, for the above-named landings; returning, will leave Roslyn every afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All freight, except light packages, must be sent by this boat.

LAKE SUPERIOR LINE:

Consisting of steamers
1863. 1863.
PLANET, METEOR,
CITY OF CLEVELAND,
TRAVELER, ILLINOIS,
IRON CITY AND NORTHERN LIGHT.

One of the above steamers will leave Detroit, Mich., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY of each week, during season of navigation, for all points on Lake Superior.

Leaving Cleveland on the previous EVENING at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The fare by these steamers, including board and rooms is only about 2½ cents per mile, cheaper than any other pleasure route in the world.

For further information see season cards.

FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.,

and intermediate landings.
The large and commmodious steamboat,
WYOMING,
Will leave Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay-st. N. Y., for New-Brunswick and intermediate landings every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 2½ P. M.

Passage, 25c. Freight taken at most reasonable terms. For particulars, inquire at the office on the pier.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1863.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGH-lands, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS. —On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HART-ford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTH-HOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. F. M. POWER, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams, and all intermediate places.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

DAY-BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-st. Pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving at Saratoga 7:25 o'clock same evening, making usual landings.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERI-DEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leave Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. —The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, POUGH-KEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer MARY POWELL leaves pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, for Cold Spring, Cozzens' Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, Milton, New-Hamburg, Poughkeepsie and Rondout.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier every morning, without exception, at 8 o'clock, touching at 30th-st. and all the intermediate landings.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 8:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half Fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., (stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, and 4:30 P. M., stopping at all stations; for White Plains, 8.00 P. M., stopping at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6.10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40, 7 P. M. White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syossett, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all the stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR AL-BANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take the 6:15 A. M. boat; or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 2½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:35 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MEETINGS.

PEOPLE'S UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, HEADQUARTERS, No. 161 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 18TH-ST.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE ABOVE Committee will be held on MONDAY EVENING, July 13, 1863, at 8 o'clock.

Business of importance will be transacted.
IRA O. MILLER, President.
WASHINGTON MULLIN, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

WATER WHEELS.—REYNOLDS PATENT the best Turbine in use. Models and drawings may be seen at our office, No. 182 Broadway, New-York.
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 6—second floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK.
Commencing MONDAY, July 13, 1863.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS!!
THE WORLD CHALLENGED!!!
SECOND WEEK
OF
SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE,
The best company of
NEGRO MINSTRELS, DELINEATORS,
AND
COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS,
in the country. It is composed of the best talent of
TWO ENTIRE COMPANIES,
the best singers, dancers and comic operatic artists to be found in America or the world. They give their
INIMITABLE PERFORMANCES,
EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING at 7½.
To be seen at all hours, day and evening,
A LIVING OURANG OUTANG,
OR WILD MAN OF THE WOODS,
an animal whose approach to humanity is so close that thousands regard them as the
CONNECTING LINK
BETWEEN THE HUMAN AND BRUTE CREATION.
TWO LIVING TIGER CATS,
the most beautiful little creatures in the world.
TWO MONSTER LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS,
from Africa, the largest and most formidable Serpents in the world.
The Manager has engaged, for a short time only,
ROBERT HOWDIN'S WONDERFUL
AUTOMATON WRITER,
a description of which is given in the autobiography of this renowned French Necromancer, and which by far surpasses, in mechanical ingenuity, anything ever attempted by the inventive genius of man.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
exhibits his wonderful powers, and sells his greatly improved Charts at 25 cents each.
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, and a million other wonders.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

IRVING HALL—THE STEREOPTICON.

FIFTH AND LAST WEEK.
Positively the last exhibitions of this great work of art will take place during the coming week, when on EACH EVENING, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, will be presented a series of
NEW AND BRILLIANT PROGRAMMES,
together with Local Views and Statuary.
Kaulbach's Illustrations of Goethe's Poem of
REYNARD THE FOX
Colossal Portraits of Gens. MEADE and GRANT.
MARCH OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.
Tickets 25 cents; children 15 cents.
Family ticket, admitting six persons, $1.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— —Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 129 East 15th-st.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 70 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. No objections to the country.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED, BY A respectable woman, a situation as first-class cook, in a small private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 93 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.— Situation wanted, by a very experienced and trusty girl, as cook and laundress in a gentleman's family; is neat, obliging and valuable; refers to first-class Brooklyn families. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.— Wanted, a situation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, or to do general housework; has no objection to go in the country; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 477 7th-av., near 39th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT. —Situation wanted, by a highly recommended girl, to do the general work of a private family; in neatness of appearance, obliging disposition and competency, is a valuable servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A RE-spectable Protestant young woman, a situation as lady's maid; she thoroughly understands her duty, and wishes to meet with a family traveling or residing near the sea. Address L. E., No. 9 Washington-place, near Broadway.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.— —Wanted, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or as children's maid and seamstress; advertiser can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; understands all kinds of family sewing; has first class City reference; is a Protestant; desires to go to the country. Address, for two days, M., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, and has most unexceptionable references from former employers. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., late Bookham & Bedell's, 149 Grand-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as laundress, with the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 112 23d-st., between 3d and Lexington-av.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth, or chamberwork and waiting, and care grown children; has nine years' reference from her last place; will go to the country. Call at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANT-ed by a Protestant American woman as child's nurse; is competent to take care of a baby from its birth; would have no objection to one or two growing children; is a neat, plain sewer; can give good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 184 7th-av., near 23d-st.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, BY A neat, tidy girl, of genteel address, a situation as children's nurse; takes charge of a baby from its birth; reads and writes; no objection to the country, or travel with a lady; wages $7. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st. City reference given.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation in City or country, by a Scotch Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress. Wages moderate. Best of references given. Can be seen until engaged, at the house of her present employer, No. 253 Bloomfield-st., Hoboken, N. J.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—WANTED by a highly respectable Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress or nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing, cutting and making ladies' and children's dresses; no objection to the country for the Summer. Call at her present employer's, No. 91 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTEST-ant woman desires a situation as waitress in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and has the highest testimonials from former employers; no objections to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.— Wanted, by a most experienced girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid; takes the entire charge of the waitress department, or as parlor maid and fine washer; wages $7. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUA-tion as waitress, chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant girl, well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AT THE NEW ESTABLISHED EMPLOY-ment office for servants of all nations, No. 26 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute, German, French and Irish servants can be obtained. Servant girls will get the best of situations there.

ALL EMPLOYERS IN WANT OF FIRST-CLASS servants, professed cooks and other cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, girls for housework, and those lately landed, for the City or country, and all good servants wanted at the Old Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a German middle-aged man; writes a good hand; speaks fluently, and writes English, German and French; understands book-keeping, and is willing to make himself useful; has a good education. Address E., Station E., 8th-av.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, &c.— Wanted, a situation as assistant book-keeper, entry or general clerk in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man who can give good reference. Address ASSISTANT, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Registry Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A SITUA-tion wanted by a competent coachman and groom, single man, with good references; willing to make himself useful; good driver and groom; two years in his last place. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman in an importing or jobbing dry goods or cloth house, by an experienced young man who can give good reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerks' Registry Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED Englishman, as gardener, light porter, or any situation in which he can be useful to employer; understands flowers; also writes a good hand and understands accounts. Address F. F., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY FROM 14 TO 16 years of age, in a wholesale house; one residing with his parents in this City, or in Brooklyn, near Wall-st. Ferry. Address, with reference, Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS COMMISSION house, a young man, 18 to 20 years of age, to act in the capacity of invoice clerk and assistant book-keeper; must write a good hand, be correct at figures, and reside in the City. Address, with references, J. T. S., Box No. 724 Post-office.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN, TO DRIVE and take care of horses; must understand gardening. Address, stating wages and references, E. MALLEY, New-Haven, Conn.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR AN OCEAN STEAM-er, two conductors, two brakesmen. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.
THOS. SPINK, Agent.

HOUSE SERVANT WANTED.—A GOOD cook, washer and ironer, with first-class references, may apply at No. 195 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager .... Mr. Wm. Wheatley
THE SUMMER THEATRE OF THE CITY.
Begin at 8; conclude at 10:40.
SEVENTH WEEK.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, July 13, AND EVERY EVENING,
THE DUKE'S MOTTO!
John Brougham's grand romantic drama
CONTINUES ITS REIGN OF POPULARITY.
110,000—110,000!!! PERSONS
Having already witnessed this, the most
TRIUMPHANTLY SUCCESSFUL PRODUCTION
KNOWN TO THE AMERICAN STAGE.
The celebrated Irish comedian and vocalist,
Mr. COLLINS,
Who has purchased the sole right for the production of this splendid play, as
CARRICKFERGUS,
an Irish soldier of fortune, with the songs "Wine, bright wine," and "While there's life there's hope."
Mr. WM. WHEATLEY
In his incomparable character of
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.
Messrs. L. R. Shewell, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, E. Lamb, C. Kingsland, F. Mordaunt, Mme. Ponisi, Mrs. J. H. Allen, G. Jordan, &c., &c., in the cast.
New Scenery, Dresses, Appointments, and a
GRAND BALLET.
Musical Conductor .... HARVEY B. DODWORTH
Box-office open daily, from 8 till 5, where seats can be secured
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.

Under the management of
MISS EMILY THORNE and
MR. MARK SMITH.
TO-NIGHT will be presented a NEW BURLESQUE, entitled
LEAH, THE FORSOOK.
in which the talented Comedian,
MR. SETCHELL,
and the entire company, will appear.
The Burlesque will be preceded by the charming Comedietta (never acted here) of
CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7¾.

SWISS SHOOTING FESTIVAL.

A great Swiss Shooting Festival will take place at Jones' Wood on
WEDNESDAY, 16th,
THURSDAY, 17th,
FRIDAY, 18th,
and SATURDAY, 19th of September,
1863, the proceeds of which are to be distributed to the widows and orphans of the Swiss soldiers killed during this most uncalled-for rebellion.

Donations of money or any articles that will be conducive to the relief of the families of the gallant deceased Swiss soldiers who have offered up their lives on the shrine of their adopted country, will be most thankfully received by the undersigned members of the Donation Committee.

The programme of performance will be similar to those held in Switzerland every two years, well known as the "Federal Shooting Festival."

We most respectfully invite all, without reference to nationality, to attend this benevolent affair, and further its patriotic and praiseworthy objects.

NEW-YORK, July, 1863.
A. HUNGERBUHLER, No. 691 B'dway.
C. ZIEGLER, No. 24 Vesey-st.
M. SCHINTZ, No. 15 Forsyth-st.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON.

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONI-UMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFAC-TURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S NEWLY IMPROVED Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS, are now considered by the best judges as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years. Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

NEW MUSIC.—"CONTINENTAL GUARD Grand March," POWELL; "New Sparkling Polka," CLOY; "Blondette Polka" and "Laughing Galop," BAKER. 25 cents each. "Shall we know each other there?"—brilliant variations, by GROBE—50 cents. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

BOARDMAN, GREY & CO., PIANO FORTES, No. 726 Broadway. A new stock just received—6, 6¾, 7 and 7¼ octave.

SUPERIOR 7-OCTAVE PIANOS, WITH FULL iron frames, overstrung bass, &c., LOW FOR CASH. J. G. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome-st., west of Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855,

Is a reliable Educational Exchange,
For all who seek well qualified Teachers;
For representing Teachers who wish Engagements;
For selling and renting School Properties;
For *giving* Parents information of good Schools.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.—Those who expect us to nominate them for vacancies for next School year should make early application. We receive orders for every kind of teacher, but have special call for superior music and French teachers.

Circular explaining plan and terms, and giving first-class educational and business references, sent for stamp.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,

Stamford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 9. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the school,) No. 30 West 15th-st., or to the Principal. Reference, Rev. R. R. BOOTH, No. 101 9th-st., New-York.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

Nos. 435, 437, 439, Fifth-av.
New-York, will reopen
WEDNESDAY, Sept 9.
H. M. PIERCE, President.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y., For making Boys intelligent, healthy Christian Men. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau and No. 574 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RE-ceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS HAINES AND MADEMOISELLE DE JANON respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy Park,
WILL REOPEN THURSDAY, SEPT. 24.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUA-tion as teacher in a school or family; she is competent to give instruction in French, Italian, Latin, music, and the English branches; would teach two or three hours a day for board only, if in or near New-York; references exchanged. Address Miss HARRIET B. INSLEY, Station D, New-York City.

AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN DESIRES a position as teacher in a ladies' boarding and day school, in some healthy location in the vicinity of New-York. Would have no objection to purchase the entire interest, if all matters were agreeable. Address CLERGYMAN, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. Lecture-room and Sunday school settees, &c. Manufactured by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

MAJ.-GEN. SAMUEL P. HEINTZLEMAN.

On the night of May 21, 1861, the writer hereof, returning at a late hour to his hotel in Washington, saw in the shade of some stately buildings on the avenue a regiment of soldiers. For days before that there had been uneasy rumors of actual war to supersede the armed and arming neutrality which had reigned up to that moment. Would the Government "invade" Virginia? Would it send its mudsills to the sacred soil? The question was about to be answered, for the regiment we saw was the Michigan First—since known to fame—and as we passed along the street other regiments, hushed and silent, debouched from the various crossings. To go to our hotel, load pistols, change boots and hire a carriage was a brief and easy task. The driver had directions to follow the troops until he was stopped. The "stop" happened at the eastern terminus of the Long Bridge, where, all our efforts to cross being futile, we stood and witnessed the first grand invasion of Virginia. The scene was beautiful. From out a heaven of peace looked down a placid moon at its full. On two streets that there converge lay a mass of 8,000 troops, at that time an immense army. A group of officers on horseback gathered near the head of the bridge, and presently came among them one who, by the light of a lantern, communicated to them their orders. I could hear his voice, since grown familiar to thousands on many a battle-field. It was that of Maj. Heintzelman, First infantry, U. S. A., at that time; since then become Maj.-Gen. Heintzelman, the the Marshal Ney of the armies of the Union. "You understand it, gentlemen," closed the brief directions which opened the terrible programme of this war. A low whistle sounded, the tramp of a regiment smote the planks of the bridge, the bayonets glistened in the moonlight, and a half-hour later Virginia was "actually invaded," Arlington Heights were secured, and the next morning was born the phrase, since repeated *ad nauseam*, "Washington is safe."

At that time, Brig.-Gen. Mansfield, since nobly killed at Antietam, held the command of the meagre defences of Washington. To Heintzelman, as to a man loyal to the core, brave as he was loyal, and prudent as he was brave, was confided the first grand step of the mighty war. Everybody knows how successful it was; that, at daylight next morning, all the heights commanding Washington were ours, and that the dead silence and secrecy of the midnight march were the grand elements in its brilliant success. It is of its immediate leader, Heintzelman, thus entering for the first time on the troubled theatre of a war so destructive to military reputations, that we propose to speak. Let us recite his earlier history, and then resume it at this the beginning of its national moment, on the midnight of May 21, 1861.

Samuel P. Heintzelman was born at Manheim, Lancaster County, Penn., in 1806. His surname indicates the sturdy nationality of his ancestral tree, while the christened name points out the fact of his American birth. The large and useful foreign element in the armies of the Union, coupled with the decided Germanism of Heintzelman's family name, have led many to suppose that he was *a real* German, one of those gallant fellows of '48—such as Sigel and Schurz—who have given their swords to the war. On the contrary, we suppose his family to be as old in the land as those which trace their pedigree to Connecticut, or in New-York rejoice in cognomens of Holland origin. At any rate, Gen. Heintzelman was born where we affirm, and in 1826 graduated as a Brevet Second-Lieutenant of Infantry at West Point. Here—owing to the absence of Army Registers in the out-of-the-way locality where we write—we find ourselves at fault in tracing his career. We only know that he became a full Second Lieutenant and was transferred to the Second infantry; that, in the usual slow-coach way of regular promotion, he became a First Lieutenant and then a Captain, and that as a Captain he served in the Quartermaster's Department in the Creek War, in Florida. Twenty years from the time that our Brevet Second Lieutenant left West Point—that is, in 1846—we find him still a Captain.

At that time Congress passed a law separating the Staff from the line of the army, so that a Quartermaster had small chance for glory. Whereupon, Heintzelman resigned his Staff commission, and was immediately sent into Mexico as Captain in his old regiment, the Second infantry. Distinguishing himself by gallant conduct at the now-forgotten battle of Huamautala, during the Mexican war, he was brevetted as Major. Never was there a truer song than that of "poor O'Brien's," as applied to the old regular service.

> "In the army there's hard service, boys,
> Promotions very slow."

In 1848, Heintzelman was ordered to California and assigned to the command of the Southern District of that State, Gen. Hitchcock, we think, being the commander of the Department. [And here let us say to the reader that we shall be oftentimes inaccurate in statements of this sort, absent as we are from official records, and unable to appeal to the one source that might satiate our curiosity.] At the time when Heintzelman reached the Pacific coast, the Spanish population were disaffected toward our Government, and the Yumas, Mavicopas and other powerful tribes of Indians were busy in constant depredations and murders on the emigrants, then swarming across the plains. To check these disorders, he was directed to establish a post at the junction of the Colorado and Gila rivers, "and take the necessary measures to protect the American and Mexican citizens from Indian hostilities and depredations, and compel the Indians to respect the American arms by making manifest to them, as much as possible, your power and justice." So ran the order. Reduced to its simplist form, it was simply a general direction to go ahead and do the right thing.

Toward the close of 1851, Major Heintzelman established the post since known as Fort Yuma. Approached through deserts, this isolated garrison suffered as frontier posts always must. "Transportation," the curse of armies, was lacking, the men were poorly fed and sickly, and the difficulties were so great that, for a time, Heintzelman returned to San Diego. But in December, 1851, he organized an expedition which, by rapid marches into the heart of the Indian country, succeeded, in spite of the obstacles of the rainy season, in capturing, after a sharp struggle, a large body of Indians. Four of the most troublesome chiefs and leaders in murder were granted the grace of a Court-martial, and, as a result thereof, shot on the spot where they were captured. *Oh! si sic semper!* How such discipline might have shortened this rebellion! Since that time, the Yuma Indians have been peaceable.

These important, soldierly and politic services were not without recognition at the time. Gen. Hitchcock, in his official dispatches to the War Department, communicates the following, addressed to Maj. Heintzelman:

"I congratulate you on the successful termination of the long and tedious warfare with the Yumas, the progress of which has been attentively watched from the first. My entire assurance that every measure would be taken by you calculated to secure the object of your presence in that country, has been fully realized. No more important service has been rendered by the troops on the Pacific Coast than that just accomplished under your direction. The General is persuaded that not only a vast expenditure of both blood and treasure, has been spared the country, but that the peace of the Southern part of the State of California has been effectually secured by it."

In another connection Gen. Hitchcock reports:

"To the energy, zeal and perseverance of Major Heintzelman, in command of the Southern Department of the State, is due the credit of suppressing what was likely to be a war of long duration."

Most, if not all of Heintzelman's time from the close of 1851 to 1854, was passed by him at that *ultima thule* of army posts at the confluence of the Gila and Colorado, but the long period of seclusion came to an end at last, and in 1855 we find him again with his family and among the comforts of Atlantic civilization. His important services in California had met with recognition, but not with reward. Just before the close of Mr. Fillmore's Administration, he was nominated to the Senate as Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, "for meritorious conduct in command of an expedition against the Yuma Indians." The nomination fell stillborn by the adjournment of Congress, and Heintzelman's honestly-earned reward was numbered among the things undone. It was not until 1855 that the brevet-majority under which he had held commands of such considerable importance was terminated by his promotion to full rank as Major in the First infantry.

Then came a period of rest, quiet and comfort at Newport Barracks, Kentucky. Surrounded by his family, the rough life of the frontier was half forgotten, until, in 1857, he was ordered to join his regiment, then serving under Twiggs in Texas. The Cortinas difficulty broke out. That desperate marauder was ravaging the region of the Rio Grande, and serious results to the national peace seemed likely to follow. Major Heintzelman was ordered by Gen. Twiggs from Camp Verde to take command of the forces on the Rio Grande. It was no easy matter to find his enemy. Cortinas would have been invaluable as a leader of rebel raids, so rapid was he in movement and so shrewd to take advantage of his intimate knowledge of a most difficult country. To whip him with infantry was no easy matter; but it was done. After several engagements Cortinas fled to Mexico, leaving behind him the carcasses of two hundred of his followers. It was an effectual and lasting lesson. On the 20th of June, 1860, Lieut.-Gen. Scott transmits the official report of the affair, with this comment:

"This is a report of a brilliant affair in which Maj. Heintzelman distinguished himself, as he has often done many years before. I beg to ask a brevet for him."

We approach the end of this frontier life. The gloomy Winter of 1860-61 came on. In the far-off solitude of Camp Verde, the faithful soldiers of the First infantry, and of the other regiments there stationed watched the black northern sky with sinking hearts. They heard only of compromise, of peaceable separation, of non-resistance, of the final and utter breaking up of the glorious old government. In their ignorance of the real truth, they may well have felt as did another officer at another isolated post, when he said that "it seemed as if God were dead." The fate of that unlucky army of Texas is too well known. The shameless treason of Twiggs surrendered it, and officers and men were paroled. This sorrow Heintzelman escaped. Uneasy in his soul at the strange aspect of things, he took advantage of the return of his Lieutenant-Colonel to the regiment, to procure leave of absence, and on the fourth of March, 1861, when his old comrades were bowed under the shame of their discomfiture, Heintzelman witnessed approvingly the inauguration of President Lincoln at Washington.

During the dark days his recognized loyalty and high military ability made him the confidant of the sources of authority in Washington. In April, 1860, he was for a little time stationed at Governor's Island; but early in May he was ordered to Washington, as Acting Inspector-General. And thus, through thirty-five years of continued, active, often dangerous, and always efficient service, we have brought our cadet of 1826, "with his eye not dimmed, nor his natural force abated," to the defence of Washington. Verily, the old army was a slow route to fame and emolument. Heintzelman had been promoted, step by step—each step a decade.

A day or two after the occupation of Arlington Heights, Heintzelman received his commission as Colonel of the Seventeenth United States infantry. The commission bore date May 14, 1861; the regiment was a part of the new addition to the regular army, and was at that time in process of organization. At this time the now Colonel Heintzelman was assigned the command of the forces at Alexandria, and in the memorable disaster of Bull Run he commanded the extreme right wing of McDowell's army. Leading undisciplined troops, he exposed himself freely as an example of courage to his frightened men and inexperienced officers. Late in the day of that terrible Sunday, while leading the Brooklyn Fourteenth, and making a last effort to recover the lost fortunes of the day, he was severely wounded in the arm, the bullet lodging near the elbow. To leave the field was impossible for a man of Heintzelman's temperament; to dismount from his horse was dangerous, for faintness might prevent his remounting. Meeting Surgeon King, of the army, he requested him to remove the bullet. So, sitting firmly in the saddle, he endured the painful operation, placed the wounded arm in a sling, and then went on with the work of the declining day and the sad night that followed it. Hoarse with shouting the words of recall to the routed troops, sick with the pain of his wound, chagrined at the miserable failure of the day, Heintzelman still rode his faithful little black, saving what might be saved, and slowly falling back on Alexandria. It was well toward noon of "blue Monday" when he reached his own door in Washington. It was fifteen hours since he received his wound, and twenty-eight hours that he had sat continuously in his saddle. As he entered his house the iron frame gave way, and he fell to the floor. There is not on record a more remarkable instance of physical endurance. The exhausting heat of Sunday had been followed by a drenching, chilly rain on Monday, yet in his system there were no nerves shattered by dissipation, no peccant humors begotten of an ill life, and his recovery was rapid and measurably complete. His official report of the battle of Bull Run was a bitter thing for the people to read, but it told the wholesome truth, and in the main was graciously received.

Not long after, Heintzelman, was made a Brigadier-General of volunteers, retaining, as he does up to this writing, his rank as Colonel in the regular force. In October, 1861, he was assigned to the command of the left wing of the Army of the Potomac. The ensuing Winter has no history.

On the 8th day of March, 1862, the Army of the Potomac was reorganized and formed into five *corps d'armée*, Gen. Heintzelman being assigned to the command of the Third corps. It consisted of his own old division, then commanded by Hamilton, who was relieved in front of Yorktown, and subsequently by Kearny, of Hooker's division, and of the division of Fitz John Porter. Fighting names are these, and a fighting history is that of the Third Army corps.

About the middle of March the Army of the Potomac embarked for the Peninsula—*peninsula in felix*—Heintzelman's corps being the first to land, and the first in the advance on Yorktown. The corps being encamped near the heaviest works of the enemy, furnished most of the working parties in the conduct of the siege. Yorktown was evacuated, Porter's division was detached from Heintzelman's corps, and the latter was ordered in pursuit of the retreating enemy.

On the 5th of May Gen. Heintzelman fought the battle of Williamsburgh, Gen. Sumner, the ranking officer, being only slightly engaged. That was a day of heroism. It was a long, hard, sharply-contested day. His two divisions (Kearny's and Hooker's) not only covered themselves with glory, but established, for the first time, the fighting reputation of the Army of the Potomac. And who has not heard how, in a critical moment, Heintzelman, with the instinct of a soldier, and the thought of a student of human nature, gathered the scattered fragments of several bands of music, and electrified the sinking hearts of the men with the stirring notes of the national airs?

The army advanced on Richmond, and after crossing the Chickahominy, Heintzelman's responsibilities were increased by doubling his command, both the Third and Fifth *corps d'armée* being assigned him. Then came Seven Pines or Fair Oaks, in which Casey's division was driven from its works on Saturday, the last day of May. On Sunday, June 1, Heintzelman, opportunely supported by Sumner on the right, (the rest of the army not having yet crossed the Chickahominy,) repulsed the enemy and drove them far back toward their defences at Richmond. This was not only one of the most splendidly fought, but most important actions of that campaign. It was the *momentum urgens*—but it passed. During the day the General's horse was shot under him—an accident we have not hitherto mentioned as occurring to him, but which happened on several occasions.

Soon after came the bloody week of battles. The retreat to the James River began with the repulse at Gaines' Mills, and ended with the thunders of Malvern Hill. It was the most glorious of disasters—a defeat which won all the honors of victory—a retreat in which those who fled bore themselves the more bravely of the two contestants, and lent a lustre to the National arms which grows brighter as we scan it more closely. At Gaines' Mills the right of the army received a severe check, and was ordered to begin the flank movement on the James River. What the enemy thought at Gaines' Mills may be judged when we read the following extract from a well-written account of the Peninsular campaign, by a Prussian officer in the rebel service. He says:

"Already had two Generals of the four hostile brigades been left by their men, and it was believed that all was over with McClellan's entire army, when at this perilous crisis Gen. Heintzelman appeared with his division, and again brought the battle to a stand. With great ability and gallantry he repulsed the onset of our troops, and at once ordered the organization of the beaten and fugitive brigades. But it was found impossible to restore order to those confused and intimidated masses. They bore their officers along with them, and rushed away in wild disorder and flight. Gen. Heintzelman saw himself compelled to abandon his position, and like an ox, with head down, ready to receive an attack at any moment, he drew slowly back to the Chickahominy."

The seven days' fight followed. Heintzelman was at Savage Station, at Glendale, (where he was wounded in the left arm, but with his great capacity for endurance, retained the command,) at Malvern Hill, &c.; and wherever his troops fought, their whole duty was done, and they were invariably successful in repulsing the heavy columns of the enemy attacking our flank and rear.

On the arrival of the army at Harrison's Landing, Heintzelman was promoted to the rank of Major-General. During the retreat, eventually ordered from that point, Heintzelman was detached to a most exposed point, and covered the flank of the army. Arriving at Yorktown, Gen. Heintzelman was ordered with his corps to report to Gen. Pope in the Department of Virginia. Embarking on the 20th day of August, on the 26th his troops were already in position, protecting the railroad to the Rappahannock. A little later, the enemy having turned the right of Pope's army, and cut off our line of communication, Heintzelman was ordered, with Hooker's division, to reopen the line. The enemy was found in force at Kettle Run, and was brilliantly and successfully repulsed, the Confederates falling back to the plains of Manassas, where Heintzelman came up with them on the 29th of August. Heintzelman immediately engaged them, being then in command of the left wing, and succeeded toward night in driving them from their strong original position. On the 30th he still held his line, refusing reinforcements; but the centre giving way, he was ordered to fall back on Centreville—just as more than a year before he had fallen back on the same point from the first great battle of the war. On this retreat a portion of Heintzelman's command, "Kearny's division," distinguished itself at Chantilly.

So back to the Capital came Heintzelman's corps; but, alas! on arriving at Fort Lyon, his old Winter headquarters, only about 5,000 men could be mustered out of the 20,000 comprising his original force on the Peninsula, not including, of course, reinforcements of new men. Soon after Heintzelman was assigned to the command of all the troops and forts south of the Potomac. McClellan was in command of the defences of Washington—at that time and since a place of vital importance. When the Maryland campaign began, Banks succeeded McClellan, and when Banks commenced the organization of his Gulf Expedition, Heintzelman succeeded to the defences of Washington. There he remains as we write, but there is a cheerful rumor that he is soon to take the field again.

So far in this narrative we have spoken only—and that imperfectly, but in the main, accurately—of what Heintzelman *has done*. Now what *is he?* What manner of man? "Comparisons are odorous." We cannot contrast him with his brother Generals, for criticism is not our vocation, and Heintzelman can stand alone without pulling down the reputations of other brave men. Let us speak briefly then of a form and character which we have had only occasional opportunities—but those well-improved—of studying.

In physique, Heintzelman is a man of 56 or 57 years of age, of middle stature and of a wiry build, which betokens those wonderful powers of physical endurance for which he is distinguished. His hair and beard are firm in texture and plentifully mixed with the gray of long service. His expression partakes of his other general characteristics. It, too, is firm, steadfast, resolute, capable of fight. In no respect is he yet weakened by age. Every motion betokens the sound, healthful, enduring man, competent to fatigue and ignorant alike of nerves and dyspepsia.

Intellectually, he is a difficult character to study. Morally, you know him to be pure, brave, honest; but also diffident and silent. He lacks "check." A dash of impudence would amazingly improve him. And so he covers up and conceals himself. The quiet, reserved and gentlemanly person seated at headquarters you recognise only as a remarkably truthful man, cautious in opinion and never exaggerating a fact; intelligent, thoughtful, competent; but you can hardly imagine he is the veteran of so many battles, and that in the heat of action he is electrically full of fire and *élan*. But you do know that he is a great General, one of those men who are grandest when in action. When we come to look up the record, we find that the Army of the Potomac is the mausoleum of Generals. Few have come out unscathed from the fiery ordeal of criticism bestowed upon it; but what savage Knight of the Quill has yet done else than honor Heintzelman? At the first Bull Run, at Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks, Gaines' Mills, Savage Station, Glendale, Malvern Hills, Kettle Run, Manassas Plains, Chantilly—in all of these he held commands of the first and most vital importance. In none of them has he fallen short of the expectations of the country. He is a great General because he has been long tried and successful.

A generation or two hence our children will read the lives of the Generals who flourished in the war of the great rebellion, just as we in boyhood read with hot cheeks and fevered pulse the stories of Ney and Murat, and the other Marshals of the Empire. And when our Generals are comfortably laid away in the grave, where there is no running for President, we shall begin to see that men as grand in nature, as brave in battle, and as high in intellect, have fought for us beneath the Stripes and Stars.

THE MATAMORAS TRADE.

Correspondence Between Earl Russell and Secretary Seward.

The subjoined correspondence has recently been issued from the British Foreign Office:

EARL RUSSELL TO LORD LYONS.

Foreign Office, April 24, 1863.

In my previous dispatches by this mail I have given you instructions with respect to the cases of the *Peterhoff*, the *Dolphin*, and the letter of Mr. Adams.

There is an impression here with regard to all these cases of wrong on the part of American authorities which is still more serious than the wrongs themselves. It is an impression widely spread and deeply felt that it is the intention of the American Government, by captures without cause, by delays of adjudication, by wanton imprisonment of the master and part of the crew of captured vessels, to put a stop to the British trade to Matamoras altogether.

The trade to Matamoras is, however, a perfectly legitimate trade. It is carried on from New-York, as it is from London and Liverpool. To pretend that some goods carried to Matamoras may be afterwards transported across the frontier to Texas does not vitiate the legitimate character of that trade. Nor is it possible to say beforehand that certain goods will be consumed in Mexico, and certain other goods will be carried into the so-called Confederate States. It might so happen that all the goods carried from London might be used in Mexico, and all the goods sent from New-York might be transported by land to Texas. This is a matter beyond the scope and destination of the sea voyage.

If, therefore, it should appear that, from jealousy of trade, or unjust suspicion of contraband, or any other motive, the British trade were deliberately and systematically made subject to vexatious capture and arbitrary interference, it is obvious that Great Britain must interfere to protect her flag. While submitting to the most severe interpretation of the law of nations, she cannot allow that, under pretext of that law, hostilities should be carried on against a lawful branch of her commerce.

You will take care to make the sentiments of her Majesty's Government clearly and distinctly understood by Mr. Seward as to this matter.

Lord Lyons accordingly communicated this letter to Mr. Seward in the form of a memorandum, to which Mr. Seward returned the following reply:

MR. SEWARD TO LORD LYONS.

Department of State, Washington,
May 12, 1863.

My Lord: In a conversation which was held between us at this Department on the 7th instant, you represented to me, by direction of your Government, that "there is an impression in England in regard to the recent cases of wrong on the part of American authorities which is still more serious than the wrongs themselves. It is an impression widely spread and deeply felt, that it is the intention of the American Government, by captures without cause, by delays of adjudication, by wanton imprisonment of the masters and part of the crews of captured vessels, to put a stop to the British trade to Matamoras altogether."

You further represent to me, as the views of your Government, that the trade to Matamoras is a perfectly legitimate trade; that it is carried on from New-York as it is from London and Liverpool; that to pretend that some goods carried to Matamoras may be afterwards carried across the frontier to Texas does not vitiate the legitimate character of that trade. You asked, how is it possible to say beforehand that certain goods will be consumed in Mexico, and certain other goods will be carried into the so-called Confederate States? You argued that it might happen that all the goods carried from London might be used in Mexico, and all the goods sent from New-York might be transported by land to Texas, and this is a matter beyond the scope and destination of the sea voyage.

You added that if, therefore, it should appear that, from jealousy of trade, or unjust suspicion of contraband or any motive, the British trade were deliberately and systematically made subject to vexatious capture and arbitrary interference, it is obvious that Great Britain must interfere to protect her flag; and you closed with saying that, while submitting to the most severe interpretation of the law of nations, she could not allow that, under pretence of that law, hostilities should be carried on against a lawful branch of commerce.

It was not possible for me to be ready to reply at once to a representation so entirely new, so comprehensive, and yet so elaborate; and I contented myself with promising you that it should receive, at an early day, the serious consideration to which it is entitled.

I do not in the least doubt that the impression which you have thus described does exist in England, and I am not prepared to question the fact that it is as deeply and widely prevalent as you have described. I can well enough understand, I think, that pains have been taken to produce that impression by many persons there, some of them being your countrymen, and more of them being mine, to whom the preservation of peace between the United States and Great Britain is a subject of less concern than mercantile speculations or sinister political designs of their own; and I think I can understand how such persons may for a time, by extravagant and concerted statements, mislead the public mind of a country even so enlightened and considerate as Great Britain. I must at the same time be allowed to say that, as no facts are given in support of this impression, so I think it has been produced in the absence of any occurrence sufficient for its justification.

It is only very recently that this especially enlarged Matamoras trade has come to our notice. Suddenly and quickly as palaces, cities, states or empires rise in the tales of the *Arabian Nights* under the waving of a wand or the utterance of a spell, that trade rose from a petty barter to a commerce that engaged the mercantile activity of Liverpool and London. Simultaneously roads across the interior of Texas were covered with caravans; the cotton of disloyal citizens in the insurrectionary region became all at once the property of the treasonable conspiracy against the Union, and was hypothecated by its agents for a foreign loan to satisfy obligations contracted by them in the fitting out and equipping and clearing from British ports of steam naval expeditions to destroy the commerce of the United States. The *Peterhoff* was about the first discovered of the vessels engaged in this expanded trade. Unusual arts and devices were alleged with much probability, to have been used by her owners to secure for her immunity as a trader bound to Matamoras with a lawful cargo, when, in fact, she was not designed to reach, or even seek that port at all, but to discharge her freights into rebel lighters at the mouth of the Rio Grande, at the order of pretended consignees who were her passengers, to be conveyed at once to the possession of the insurgents on American, not Mexican soil. She was indicated, moreover, as a forerunner of other fraudulent craft of the same character, organized with regularity so as to constitute a contraband packet line. She was searched and upon probable ground was seized and sent into the nearest available port for adjudication. The court at Key West having temporarily risen, she was, in compliance with the wishes of the British authorities, as well as of the owners, sent at once to New-York. Investigation was promptly instituted there. It has been prosecuted with as much diligence and regularity as were ever practised in any prize court in any country, and no unredressed complaint has yet been made to this Government of any error or abuse which has occurred in the proceedings; but that investigation had only commenced there when the impression was suddenly made in England to which your lordship has called my attention, and made in advance, and with the tendency, if not the purpose, to discredit the tribunal by anticipating its judgment of all legal right to arrest the new contraband trade.

It would be neither possible nor becoming for me, on behalf of the Government, to resort to specific explanations designed to furnish you means for correcting the erroneous and unjust impression which you have brought to my notice, without indicating on your own part any illegal or unfair act of this Government or its agents which could have been concerned in producing that impression. I must be content, therefore, with a denial in the general and in the particular of every one of the designs or dispositions attributed to this Government by those persons in England who have made or received the impression which you have described. No other proof need be offered to show that the impression is groundless and erroneous than the correspondence which has taken place between this Department and the British Office for Foreign Affairs touching the cases of seizure which have occurred throughout the whole war, including the cases of the *Dolphin* and the *Peterhoff*, *ex parte* statements of which in England would seem to have had effect in producing the erroneous impression complained of. Thus, referring confidently to that correspondence, I have now further to inform your lordship that every seizure which has been made since the last autumn was made under the just and fair and unquestionably legal instructions of the Secretary of the Navy, which were announced to you by me in my note of the 8th of August last, and that no other or different instructions, open or secret, have been given by this Government. As it cannot be assumed by the United States, nor conceded by Great Britain, that all vessels ostensibly trading between a British port and Matamoras are unlawfully engaged, so it cannot be claimed by Great Britain, nor conceded by us, that some British vessels may not be fraudulently engaged in that ostensible trade in conveying supplies to the insurgents of the United States. This Government puts forth its best efforts in all cases to prevent abuses of the right or of the power of search; and if these efforts sometimes fail through the incompetency or misjudgment of an agent, it hastens to correct the involuntary error. It refers the trial of every fact and of every question of law to a Court recognized by the law of nations, no one of whose judgments has yet been complained of by the British Government, and which, therefore, justly lies under no suspicion of either want of intelligence or want of impartiality.

Happily, the operations of the army and the navy on the Mississippi seem now to be likely to break up the inland way over which the unlawful trade in question was intended to be carried, and to remove the remunerative temptations to a continuance of that injurious and forbidden commerce. Renewed instructions have been given to the commanders of the blockading fleet to practice caution, and conform strictly to the principles of maritime law in conducting searches and seizures. The Admiralty is likely soon to pronounce upon the legality of the seizure of the *Peterhoff*, and in other cases which are in preparation for adjudication.

The Alabama on the Coast.

The brig *Phantom*, which arrived into this port Saturday, from St. Johns, N. B., makes the following report:

On the 9th inst., lat. 40° 19′, long. 68° 40′, saw a bark-rigged steamer showing the American flag, ran within 200 yards of us, when we hoisted our colors and she immediately altered her course; she did not communicate with us. At noon, same day, saw her in chase of the United States steamer *Ericsson*; we hoisted our signals to the latter, that "an enemy was in chase." The *Ericsson* gained on her so much that she gave up the chase, and steered toward another vessel, apparently an American brig. During the chase after the *Ericsson* she had the Confederate flag flying.

Capt. Campbell is positive that the above steamer was no other than the notorious privateer *Alabama*, as his first officer saw her when she was at Havana.

Markets.

Albany, Saturday, July 11.

The Cattle market was extremely dull, holders having advanced prices 10c.@15c. ℔ 100 lbs. on account of the light supply; total receipts being 2,768 heads; prices range from 3¾c.@4c. for ordinary, 5c.@5¾c.@6c. for good to prime extra. Sheep in fair request at 4c.@4½c.; receipts, 2,000. Fat Corn-fed Hogs in light request at 5¼c.@5½c.; receipts, 9,000.

Chicago, Saturday, July 11.

Flour dull. Wheat active, and advanced 2c.@3c. at $1 08. Corn active, and advanced ½c. at 48½c.@48¾c. Oats firm at 54½c.@55c. *Receipts*—2,700 bbls. Flour; 35,000 bush. Wheat; 127,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—6,000 bbls. Flour; 95,000 bush. Wheat; 142,000 bush. Corn.

Oswego, Sunday, July 11.

Flour steady. Wheat dull but unchanged; sales 5,000 bushels Winter Red Ohio at $1 26; last night, 5,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 12½. Corn was held at 60c., without sales. Canal Freights unchanged; 39c. on Flour, 10c. on Wheat, 8½c. on Corn to New-York. *Imports*—200 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat. Canal *Exports*—28,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn.

[Advertisement.]

Hilton's Insoluble Cement is a New Thing.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. Hilton Bros. & Co., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

Round Hill Water Cure, at Northampton, Mass., is among the most popular and successful institutions in the country. Its location is one of great beauty and salubrity, and it is an agreeable resort for those in health, as well as for the invalid.—*Boston Post.*

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

July 12—*In steamship Great Eastern, from Liverpool.*—W. H. Aspinwall and G. W. Forbes, New-York; E. Howland and son, Capt. R. Stevens, Chas. Dunroy, Esq., J. Lockwood and lady, J. D. Cleghorn, Geo. Townsend, U. Enge, H. D. Bacon, Esq., B. L. Levy, Esq., John Ward, H. J. Hard, E. B. Litchfield, Edmund Rice, Richard Taff, Esq., D. Provost, P. H. Walker, Esq., R. Whitaker, Esq., Mons. Warner and interpreter, L. Wells, Esq., and lady, Mr. Wooley and lady, Mrs. Stevens, Miss J. W. Stephens, Miss E. H. Stephens, Miss Mary Knapp, G. H. Gladstone, R. W. Barrington, Esq., Dr. George D. Dunn, Rev. G. S. Lawrence, Charles Delany, Esq., W. H. Jackson, Esq., W. Fowler, Esq., C. Leytold, Esq., Charles Leytold, Esq., Miss E. Leytold, James Fleming, Esq., James Grist, Esq., Peter Robinson, Mr. Bethell, Mrs. Bethell and infant, C. Beaumont, R. A. H. Beaumont, Esq., Mr. Lenhoven, of Louisville; Ernest Beaumont, Esq., B. Crosby, Esq., George Mason, Esq., Mrs. Jane Waterhouse, Mme. Lewley, J. Wigman and lady, B. C. Atkin, Esq., B. H. Harney, Esq., John Morton, S. Ballman, Mrs. Waxsen and child, Jacob Groom, Esq., Mrs. Willis and infant, Mr. M. A. G. S. Gale, Hy. G. Hicks, Esq., J. W. Scott, Esq., H. J. Clarke, Esq., Mrs. Glenny, E. P. Mossman, James H. Arnold, Mrs. Fenn, Francis Michael, F. Brennan, Esq., Julien Lansig, Jno. Risk, Esq., Thomas Allen, Dr. Yellowley, Donemeyre Amestry and lady, Jane de Asson, Rev. Jas. O. Farrell, Miss M. O. Farrell, E. Leadley, Esq., lady, infant and two children; W. A. Riffey, Esq., J. C. Whately, lady, infant and seven children; C. Gladstone, B. C. Lancaster, Esq., Leda Lancaster, Francis Weiss, J. Beauman, Mrs. Donne and family, Mr. Eaton, J. Young, C. Shark, J. Newberry, G. Gray, lady, infant and six children; Hy. Vandyke, G. T. Chapman, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Prentiss, G. Hayes, Esq., Annie Turner, Tom Steel, B. Laugh, T. Staines, T. H. Staines, Esq.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Morning Star, for New-Orleans.—Mrs. Kate Simmons and two children, George E. Pain, Benjamin Athanasius, T. Dougherty, B. Flavian, Amens Sorrel, Marshall Sorrel, Emile Sillan, Edward Sillan, Major Jacob Sallade and wife, Henry W. Hauff, wife and two children, Henry T. Sallade, Robert Pratt, Madame Le Bland, Major Preston, U. S. A., N. W. Grove, Major Farnsworth, U. S. A., Madame Fortin and servant, two Misses Fortin, James Clark, Miss S. C. White, James B. Morse, Capt. John E. Barstow, Henry James, Edward Zulasky, Thomas Richardson, Frederick May, Mrs. Wm. Anderson, Wm. A. Williamson, B. Z. Swift.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 39 | Sun sets.... 7 31 | Moon rises.. 2 44
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 03 | Gov. Island.. 6 52 | Hell Gate.. 8 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 12.

Arrived.

Steamship Great Eastern, (Br.) Paton, Liverpool June 30, Queenstown July 1, at 8 P. M., with 1,025 passengers and 1,000 tons mdse. to Haviland & Aspinwall. Anchored in Flushing Bay at 2½ P. M. Has had very thick weather all the passage.

U. S. steam transport Tillie, Bourne, Beaufort, N. C., 7th inst., via Fortress Monroe 36 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer New-York, Fultz, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer M. Macy, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Ship Narragansett, Brandt, New-Orleans June 15, and S W. Pass 17th, with sugar and molasses to J. Atkins & Co. 2d inst., lat. 29 10, lon. 79, was boarded by U. S. Revenue steamer Cuyhoga, Capt. John, for Port Royal.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Rhodes, Mayaguez, P. R., 12 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of N. Haven. Sld. in co. with schr. Grand Island, Reed, for Newburyport.

Bark Charles Brewer, (of Rockland,) Pierce, Trinidad de Cuba 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Bark G. W. Horton, (of Rockland,) Sleeper, Aspinwall 23 ds., in ballast, to Metcalf & Duncan. Had light winds and calms most of the passage.

Brig Lola, (Dan.) Solman, Grand Turk, T. I., 15 ds., with salt to Smith & Lough.

Brig Sitka, Elliott, Mansanilla 20 ds., with cedar, etc., to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Madeyda, (of Dundee,) Brown, Montevideo 65 ds., with hides and wool to Caruthers & Currie.

Brig Jessie, (St. Johns, N. F.,) Burgess, Sydney, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to M. E. Greene & Currie.

Brig Julia, (Br.,) Shackford, Para June 16, left the river 19th, with hides, etc., to Burdett & Everett.

Brig Manzanilla, Blake, Rondout, for Boston.

Brig Georgia, Scott, Key West 25 ds., in ballast to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Croton, Ingraham, Bristol, for Elizabethport.

Brig Martha Washington, Leland, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to J. Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Anna C. Leneretl, Squires, Ship Island 30 days, in ballast to Benner & Brown. Had strong S. E. winds in the Bay of Mexico; since passing Key West had light winds and calms. June 14, 50 miles S. of Mobile Bar, passed the wreck of a brig with double topsail yards, bottom up, her spars lying alongside and burnt off about 10 feet above the deck; she appeared to have been burned down to the composition, with which she was sheathed; she was very flat and had very little keel; had apparently not been more than one or two days in that condition. Just previous to discerning the wreck, saw a steamer steering toward us. As we hauled up for the wreck, she steered in an opposite direction; she had the appearance of being a New-York side-wheel tow-boat. June 16, was boarded by the U. S. gunboat Princess Royal, and gave them the above information.

Schr. Hannah, (of Plymouth, Mass,,) Loud, Baracoa 17 ds., with fruit to J. Eneas. Left schr. Mary Gage, of Belfast, Me., from Boston, (reported last from Nassau,) for Philadelphia; she had been flying the Confederate flag for three hours in port, when the authorities compelled them to haul it down.

Schr. Sally Gay, Stetson, Newbern, N. C., 10 ds., in ballast to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Eothen, (of Castine,) Bonley, Para May 22, with hides and rubber to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Kate Merrill, Wicks, Alexandria 10 ds., in ballast to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Grace Girdler, Clark, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Madagascar, Moore, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. W. S. Camp, Camp, Albany, for Derby.
Schr. E. W. Pratt, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Texas, Ross, Elizabethport, for Portland.
Schr. City Point, Chase, Elizabethport, for Marblehead.
Schr. Chase, Mills, Port Ewen, for Providence.
Schr. Orlando Smith, Gardner, Providence.
Schr. Susan and Mary, Hall, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. V. Bachelew, Congdon, Providence.
Schr. S. R. Jameson, Jameson, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Oliver Spelman, Brown, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Pavilion, Baker, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. Palmetto, Kelly, Portland, Me., 4 ds., with copper ore.
Schr. West Gleam, Tarr, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. Speedwell, Nickerson, Portland, with copper ore.
Schr. Sea Ranger, Hinckley, New-London.
Schr. Niantic, Barber, Taunton, in ballast.
Schr. W. Warren, Johnson, Warren.
Schr. Asa Eldridge, Wescott, Norwalk.
Schr. J. H. Borden, Collins, Fall River.
Schr. T. W. Thorne, Davis, Fall River.
Schr. Joseph Hall, Crowell, Portland, Conn., stone.
Schr. Mary, Brewer, Vinalhaven, with stone.
Schr. J. H. Moore, Nickerson, Boston 3 ds.
Schr. Ellen Rodman, Bowman, New-Bedford, with oil.
Schr. T. B. Smith, Briggs, New-Bedford, for Albany.
BELOW—1 ship.
WIND—Sunset, S. and light.

Sailed.

Ships Star of the West, Esbort, Memnon, Alexander, (Swed.,) Idollis, (Br.)
Barks Holland, (Br.,) Wilhelmina, (Pruss,,) Chanticleer, (Br.,) Lespche, (Pruss.)
Brigs Arabella, Naiad, (Br.)

Spoken, &c.

Grand Island—schr., from Mayaguez, P. R., for Newburyport, 6th inst., lat. 13 15, lon. 78 18.
Tuscarora—U. S. gunboat, 1st inst., off Cape Sable.

Foreign Ports.

At Para May 22, brig Solferino, Higgins, for New-York June 1.

At Montevideo May 15, Br. brig Britain's Pride, for New-York in 10 ds.

[PER JURA.]

Arrived from New-York—June 26, Argo, at Copenhagen; 30th, Harvey Ellis and Atlantic, at Deal; Constantine, at Antwerp; Frederick Scala, at Flushing; 29th, Vivid Light, at —; July 2, Von Leffert, Letitia and Christaus, at —.

Arrived from Charleston—June 28, Gustave Josephine, at St. Mazaire.

Arrived from Callao—30th June, Chatsworth, at Deal.

Sailed for New-York—July 2, John Bright, Liverpool.

Latest Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—Oswego, at Bristol; M. E. Anders, at Plymouth; Mary Dyer, at Marseilles; Industrie, at Cuxhaven; Ernestine, at Bremerhaven; Minnehaha, at Derry.

COLGATE & CO.'S
HONEY SOAP,
BROWN WINDSOR
GLYCERINE,
BATH AND PALM
SOAPS.

All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and far superior to most of the imported.

For sale by nearly all the respectable Druggists and Perfumers in the
UNITED STATES.

RUBIA MILLS,
Nos. 353 and 355 Washington-st.,
(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.,)
TABER & PLACE,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT COFFEE,
Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.
PRICES RANGE FROM
7 TO 30 CENTS.

All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 183 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.

For sale by first-class grocers.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

Make sure of Health. "But how?" you ask
We answer, 'tis an easy task.
Strengthen the Stomach, and sustain
The Nerves, the servants of the brain.
The Liver keep in active play
And *regulate*, from day to day.
Each organ aid, on Nature's plan,
Brace and refresh the inner man,
And like a watch, that's kept in chime
By constant care, with railroad time,
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the *spirits*, too.
"How," you inquire, "can this be done?
This Victory o'er Disease be won?"
"Hostetter's Bitters," we reply,
Is Health's supreme protection—try!"

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution, and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation, either of the past or the present time, has been so completely and universally successful as HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Against the vapors foul prepare,
That fever-taint the heavy air.
Drink not unmixed the water found
In prairies, woods, or marshy ground.
If sedentary toil you ply,
Nature you must assist—or die—
For when debarred from exercise
For *artificial aid* she cries.
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened evil to *prevent:*
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the *unprepared*,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for note
They are the surest antidote.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soils, the pollution of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded workrooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be forearmed with HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Agues, that as they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
'Neath which the strong man's vigor wanes;
Bilious complaints, those tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread diarrhea that cannot be
Cured by destructive mercury;
Slow constitutional decay
That brings Death nearer, day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom—
Heralds of madness or the tomb:
For these—though mineral nostrums fail—
Means of Relief at least we hail,
Hostetter's Bitters—medicine sure,
Not to *prevent*, alone, but *cure*.

In dyspepsia, fever and ague, bilious complaints, constitutional and nervous debility, constipation, seasickness, spasms, and in all complaints of Man or Woman, proceeding from casual or inherent weakness of the body, the one great remedy and restorative is HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

To wanderers on sea or land,
From Polar shore to Tropic strand;
To households lone, in regions new,
And dwellers in great cities, too;
To soldiers in camp, fort and field,
Who need against disease a shield;
To miners, California bound,
And tillers of wet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mold,
To young and middle-aged, and old;
To those in health, who would enjoy
Heaven's best gifts without alloy;
To all the strengthless, weak and pale,
Who droop, yet know not what they ail,
Hostetter's Bitters we present
As Health's most potent element.

If there is any value in public opinion, or any weight in medical testimony, the very best and safest Tonic, Corrective and Alterative now before the world is HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Sold by respectable druggists in all parts of the world.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

New-York Office, No. 123 Broadway.